P & O

TCH WHISKY.
YEARS OLD.
only "SCOTCH" supplied
E GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,737—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1899.

137733

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Lenden	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7556	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	4227	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7556	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	4227	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov, 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
MPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,035	14th Oct., 1899.
MARI. VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,873	7th Dec. 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 30, 1899

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CALCUTTA,
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties, Missionaries.

OUT[illegible] PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied for any part of the world to India.

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[illegible]ED FARES for Military Officers, Governm[illegible]ficials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 5th October, calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 9th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesdays.
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	19th Oct., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, save.

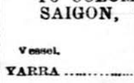
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "MUKE MARU," CAPtain S. Kawamuro, 3,323 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 4th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th Sept, 1899.

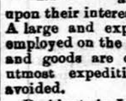
SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.



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United Kingdom—Weekly.
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Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

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Balls are made from the best portion of Picked Cowhides and best India-Rubber Bladders.

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"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

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Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuokerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including 8 lbs per measure	35
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Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	3 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
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The Life of George Cruikshank. By Blanchard Jerrold. With 84 Illustrations and a Bibliography.
Strutt's Sports and Pastimes of the People of England; including the Rural and Domestic Recreations, May Games, Mummeries, Shows, &c., from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. With 140 Illustrations.

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Phrase and Fable, Dictionary of. By the Rev. Dr. Brewer. Entirely New and Largely Increased Edition. 1,440 pages. Cloth	7
Cassell's English Dictionary. Giving Definitions of more than 100,000 Words and Phrases. Extra crown, 8 vo, in red and green cloth. Cheap Edition.	2 10
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Cassell's Concise Cyclopædia. With about 600 Illustrations. New and Cheap Edition ...	3 12

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of SIR ROBERT WARBURTON, formerly of Peshawar, in India, but late of 3, Russell road, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., European, deceased, who died at 3, Russell Road, aforesaid on the 22nd day of April, 1899, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 29th day of September, 1899, to MICHAEL THOMAS CARROLL, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., in Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said administrator.—Dated this, 2nd day of October, 1899.

PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & Co.,
Administrators Attorney's.

NOTIFICATION.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited by the Diwan of Cochin for the SUPPLY of 1,80,000 (one hundred and eighty thousand) Indian maunds of Bombay SALT, for the use of the Cochin Sirkar during the year 1075 M. E.

2. Tenders will be received at the Huzur Cutcherry by the Secretary to the Diwan till the evening of MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1899, (8th Thabar 1075); and all tenders will be opened at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 24th October, in the Huzur Cutcherry, in the presence of such of the parties as may be in attendance.

3. Each tender shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, in cash or currency notes.

4. All tenders must be for the supply of Salt of the sample kept in the Salt Revenue Superintendent's Office, which the tenderers can see at any time on office days; and auction may, at the option of the Diwan, be held as soon as the tenders are opened. In the case of unsuccessful bidders or tenderers, their deposit will be returned immediately after the result is announced. In the case of successful parties, the deposits will be retained as security against default, until the further security required under clause 6 "infra" is furnished, and the agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract is entered into.

5. The agreement mentioned in the last preceding clause shall be executed within a week after the result is announced, either before the Diwan, or such officer as the Diwan may authorize in this behalf, on an 8 puthan stamp paper to be provided by the successful party.

6. Salts actory security either in cash or in Government of India Pro Notes to the extent of Rs. 5 (five) per hundred maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into.

7. Anyparty who fails to execute the agreement shall forfeit his preliminary deposit of Rs. 500, and shall also be liable for any loss that the Sirkar may sustain in consequence of his default, but he shall not be entitled to any profit that may accrue from the resale of the contract.

8. The Salt must be delivered at the weighing shed of the Sirkar depot at the port of Malipuram, from the beginning of November, and all delivery must be complete by the 15th of April, 1900.

9. All Salt not up to the sample, will be rejected.

10. The Superintendent of Salt Revenue shall decide whether any Salt delivered is up to the sample or not. In case of any dispute, an appeal shall lie to the Diwan, whose order shall be final.

11. The tenders shall specify, in words at length, the rate in rupees per hundred Indian maunds.

12. The Contractor will be furnished with a certificate under the seal and signature of the Diwan, specifying the quantity of Salt which he is authorized to procure for the use of the Sirkar.

13. On production of the above certificate at Bombay, the Contractor will be allowed to export free of duty, on payment of 3 pies per maund (which he will have to bear) as much Salt as he is authorized to procure.

14. The quantity of Salt exported from Bombay must be delivered at the Malipuram depot without any deficiency; otherwise the Contractor shall pay to the Sirkar the full export duty prevailing at the time of import on such deficiency. No allowance for wastage will be made.

15. In regard to all Salt not up to the Sample, the Contractor shall pay to the Sirkar Rs. 3 per maund, minus the cost price according to Contract, and the Contractor shall be at liberty to sell such Salt at prices not less than the Sirkar rates.

16. After each shipment has been received, a certificate shall be granted, showing whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case, if the full duty that may prevail at the time of import has been collected upon the deficient quantity.

17. This certificate must be produced by the Contractor before the Bombay authorities within two months of the shipment.

18. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered and the bags returned.

19. Tenders to be addressed to the Diwan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Salt."

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Diwan.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin Camp, Trichur, 26th September, 1899, (11th Kanni, 1075).

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A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent, per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as 20s. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALI

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWUR and PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwur Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwur.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
29th September, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1899, for the supply of :—

500 TONS OF MOULMEIN, RANGOON OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.

150 Tons of this to be not less than 40' × 15" × 15".

Deliveries to commence on 1st November next.

Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th Sept., 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY OF BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months is estimated a yards 30,000 (Thirty thousand yards)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 500 (Five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY OF TURBANS COTTON BLUE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of above, in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months is estimated at 5,000 turbans (five thousand Turbans).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
18, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME-PAPERS and MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

For Terms, apply to
VINCENT & Co.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,220
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,217½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. cr.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India.	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	8 p.c.	97
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage....	70	1,000	000	Nil	...
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	...
Anglo-Indian ...	1,315	...	0	Nil	...
Asur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	Initial 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	66	...
Ballary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld ...	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	180xd
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdRs 2)	480xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5.	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,002
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,875
China Mills Co. CLd.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8.	48)
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.23	640
Coimbatore S. and W. ...	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	630	500	500	25	580xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	392 1-2
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	460xd
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	610
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	345
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	235
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	945
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hinguaghat Mills	700	500	500	4.	670
Howrah and Bullooghs ...	1,500	500	500	50	580
Hope Mills.....	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,75
Imperial Cotton ...	900	500	500	Nil	200
Indian Manfg....	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	555
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	485xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamsetd Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	145
Jeevraj Ballon..	1,000	1,000	no dvd		485
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs65	750xd
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co....	21,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	430
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.5	165xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	600
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	675
Madhu Limited	356	1,000	1,000	R s 100	2,750
Mahaluxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	80
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1810
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	25
Morarji Goculdas Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,500
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,00.	1,000	Nil	pa 52
Newera at Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	150
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	40
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs.50	720
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs50	550
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	550
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,800xd
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	190
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	260
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	2.0	Rs. 15	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	150
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	630
Sassoon and Alliance ...	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	230
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	330
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	295
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	585
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	477 1-2

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,48
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurlachee)	200	1,100	1,100	dRs. 80	770
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	155
Bhowruggor City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	82 1-2
Bruce Canpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	18	230
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvdRs 15	315
East India....	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
Eng ish Press and Manfg ...	400	200	....	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,200	500	25+20	630
French	350	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.....	700	100	100	Rs 17	1374xd
Khaugaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	505xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.....	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld ...	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	405
Munsur M.....	000	225	all	25	215
New Berar.....	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	560
New Indian ...	00	125	125	Rs 15	102 1-2
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	30	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	355
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	565
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1875
Serah Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	340
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	75
Volkart.....	...	000	...	s 80	1,005xd

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 47m. High water, 10-27m. 10-46s. Low water, 3-59m., 4-19s.

Mission, Catholic Cathedral, Bhuleshwar; Sermon: A 'University' of Iniquity.

POLO :—There will not be a game this evening, but the ground will be reserved for practice.

THE NOWRATRI FAIR.—The annual Nowratri Fair comes off at the Mahaluxmee Temple on the 5th instant and will continue for ten days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s.s. Muka Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Ibo and Chindi, per s. s. Pachamba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Thursday, the 5th instant.

ABSCONDING BILL COLLECTOR.—Jeswanjee Morarjee, a merchant, who resides at Duncan Road, has reported to the police that his bill-collector, Tricum Wasjee, collected bills on the 30th September to the amount of Rs. 1,979, out of which he paid Rs. 1,203-2-0 and absconded with the balance. The man is nowhere to be found. He is related to complainant.

FAMINE-STRICKEN REFUGEES FROM KATHIAWAR.—On Saturday last thirty-two men, women and children arrived in Bombay from Kathiawar, by the Ahmedabad mail and alighted at the Grant Road Station. They were taken charge of by the plague authorities and lodged in the Pathanswady Segregation Camp in Pedro Havaldar Lane, Bheedy Bazaar Road, pending their despatch to their homes.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Memonwada Road, regarding the death of Dawlee, a Hindu girl, aged seven years. The deceased was the daughter of one Dayaram Shivlal, a glider, employed at the G.I.P. Railway workshops at Parel, and resided with her parents on the second story of a chawl at Memonwada Road. About 10 o'clock on Sunday night the father was taking his food and the girl was standing on a stool near a window, looking into the street. Suddenly the father heard an alarm that some one had fallen into the street, and on looking at the window he found his daughter missing. He ran downstairs into the street and saw the deceased lying on the ground immediately under the window. The girl was uncon-cious and bleeding from nose and ears. She died almost immediately. It was evident that the girl while looking out, lost her balance and fell out. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

ALLEGED SHOP-BREAKING.—Pirojbal, a Iranee Parsee woman, who keeps a shop at Kolbhat Street, off the Girgaum Road, and resides in a room above the shop, has reported to the police that during the absence of herself and her sister from the shop on Sunday afternoon, her place was broken into, a box forced open and a bag containing Rs. (89) in cash, £4-10 and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 290 was carried away. A large quantity of clothing was also stolen from another box. It appears that about 2 p.m. on the day in question, Pirojbai went out, leaving her shop in charge of her sister. About an hour after, the latter left the place, and returned about 5 p.m. when she found the door, which she had only chained before leaving the place, open and the above property stolen from the two boxes. The police repaired to the place and discovered the clothing lying in the gully that runs at the back of the house. The bag was also found out open and its contents abstracted. Complainant's sister is the only person who knew where the money had been kept.

THE MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of shareholders of this company, which is in liquidation, was held on Sunday afternoon, at the registered office, Pydhonee, to take into consideration an order passed by Mr. Justice Russell, on the application of Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat, that a sum of Rs. 1,500 should be deposited as security for costs, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Framji Chinoy, the liquidator, was in the chair. The liquidator explained that only Rs. 1,042 had been realised up to date from the shareholders. He (the liquidator) had asked their solicitors to proceed against the former directors, whereupon Mr. Pestonjee Kharegat, one of the directors, obtained an order for deposit of Rs. 1,500 as security for his costs. The meeting finally resolved that the liquidator be authorised to recover calls from those shareholders who had not paid them, with a view to proceed against the directors; that a deputation of seven shareholders should wait upon Mr. S. B. Bharucha, president of the Brokers' Association, to solicit his assistance and co-operation; that, in case sufficient funds were not available, the liquidator be authorised to sell the decree obtained against the former agents, and thus raise funds; and that, after defraying all expenses, the liquidator do distribute the surplus among the shareholders who had paid full calls, &c. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—Rao Saheb Janardhan Damodhar Dikhsit of Thana, who has been appointed as Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge at Bhivandi, in the Thana District, received charge of his office on Saturday last. Mr. Govind Raghunath Dabholkar, Second Class Magistrate of Bandora, has been invested with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Section 62 (punishment for cruelty to animals) of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

The Hon. Mr. E. T. Candy, I.C.S., barrister-at-law, one of the Puisne Judges of the High Court of Bombay, was here on Monday last and visited the District Court of Thana during office hours. He made enquiry regarding the documents, which are said to have been missing in the office of Judge of Thana and returned to Bombay the same day. The result of his enquiry is not made known as yet.

At a special Local Board, a Committee consisting of the Collector of Thana, Assistant Collector, District Deputy Collector, District Forest Officer, the Executive Engineer of the District, the Taluka Mamlatdar and Mahalkari of the Petha, held at Umarzaon, last week, it was resolved to open famine relief works for the poor of Dhanoo Taluka and Umargaon, and a sum of Rs. 1,300 was sanctioned, and to commence work from the 1st instant.

Mr. Meghji Bhimjibhai Khoja and Mr. Haribhai Permanand have now opened poor houses at Umargaon and Sanjan respectively, where they distribute Nagli's Kanehry (Kanji) daily to men of wild tribes in the Dhanoo Taluka of the Thana District. Messrs. Haribhai Permanand and Tribhowan Gandabhai have similarly opened grain shops at Umargaon and Sanjan respectively, where they sell food-grains at a cheaper rate to the poor people of the Taluka in the Northern Konkan.

Azam Govind Daji, a Bill Collector of the Municipality, made a complaint before Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First-class Magistrate of Thana, on Thursday last, against a large number of house-owners in Thana, among whom are several Vakils, Mukhtars and Vania merchants, who have not paid their house taxes, which were due on the 31st March last. The Magistrate issued summonses against the parties concerned.

Dead rats have lately been found in Channi, Koliwada (in Mulagri) and Pimlapada, the residents of these localities have, therefore, commenced vacating their houses and going to live elsewhere. Three births and thirty deaths (including nineteen deaths from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There have been sixteen cases and nineteen deaths from plague in the week ended to-day. Six patients recovered and were discharged from the Plague Hospital yesterday. There are now fifteen persons in the Segregation Camp.

Twenty-three cents of rain fell here on Sunday night last. Total to Monday, September 25, was forty-one inches and eighty-four cents. The beggars from the districts of Kathiawar and Gujerat are pestering the streets of Bazaar Peith and the Mulock Market at Thana.

IN reply to the toast of his health at the Scotch Railway dinner the other day, Lord Rosebery made an interesting reference to one of his remote ancestors, who was executed in Carlisle after the rising of 1745. Lord Rosebery has since written to the Mayor of Carlisle, sending him an extract from a letter from Mr. James Wright, writer in Edinburgh, to the sister of Sir Archibald Primrose, enclosing a letter from her brother written on the morning of his execution at Carlisle :—Madam,—Your brother, who is no more, delivered me this immediately before he suffered. His behaviour was becoming a humble Christian. I waited on him to the last, and, with some other friends, witnessed his interment in St. Cuthbert's Churchyard. He lies on the north side of the church, within four yards of the second window from the steeple. Mr. Gordon, of Terseperse, and Patrick Murray, goldsmith, lie just by him. . . . I am just now going to wait upon poor Lady Mary.—I am, Madam, yours, &c., J. W. Carlisle, Nov. 15, 1746, four o'clock afternoon." Lord Rosebery has asked the Mayor to try to find the site of the grave, and this the Mayor will endeavour to do.

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYABJEE.)

CLAIM ON A HUNDEE.

MANILAL CHOONILAL vs. ALIBHOY DOSSAJEE AND LOCKMONJEE DOSSAJEE.

The plaintiff claimed from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,122-8-0 being the amount of a hundee for Rs. 1,000, drawn by the defendants in favour of the plaintiff with interest and charges. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that the defendants have been and are trading as general merchants in Bombay, Trecumgad, Julgaum, and other places. The defendants in the course of business which they were carrying on at Trecumgad, gave a hundee at Jhansi for Rs. 1,000 on their firm at Bombay on the 2nd July 1897 to the managing member of the family firm of Choonilal Nagindas, for valuable consideration, and at the same time the defendants agreed that, if the amount of the hundee was not paid on presentment thereof, interest would be paid, and also commisson. Choonilal Nagindas endorsed the hundee into the name and in favour of Pari Kaval Trecumdas of Ahmedabad, for valuable consideration, who presented the same to the defendants for payment but the defendants failed to pay the amount. In consequence of such default the plaintiff, for the said firm of Choonilal Nagindas, was obliged to pay to Pari Kaval Tricumdas Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 30 for expenses in respect thereof.

The defendant Alibhoy Dosajee denied the claim of the plaintiff and said that the second defendant is not a partner in the firm of Dosajee Adumjee. Alibhoy said he was doing business in Bombay under the name and style of Dosajee Adumjee alone and on his own account. He was also a member of the firm of Dossjee Adumjee carrying on business at Trecumgad, in which firm Jafferbhoy Gulam Husain was also a partner with him. If the hundee in question was given by his firm at Trecumgad, it must have been given for no consideration and must have been drawn by the said Jafferbhoy, who had for some time past been on hostile terms with him, fraudulently and in collusion with the plaintiff in order to falsely recover the monies from him (Alibhoy.) Defendant Alibhoy said further that the practice of the Trecumgad firm of Dosajee Adumjee was to draw hundees upon an agent in Bombay, and not upon his firm of Dosajee Adamjee in Bombay, which was an entirely separate and distinct firm, and that he had refused to accept or honour hundees drawn by the Trecumgad firm, of which facts the plaintiff had always been well aware. Defendant denied the plaintiff's claim entirely, and said that the suit was vexatious and should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before a FULL BENCH.)

REFERENCE TO A FULL BENCH.

SHRINIVAS MURHAR, A MINOR vs. HANMANT CHANDO DESPHANDE AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. G. V. Bhanap, first class subordinate judge of Dharwar, in suit No. 97 of 1894.

The Advocate General, with Mr. H. C. Coyajee, appeared for Shrinivas, original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. Macpherson, with the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar and Mr. Shivram Vithal, appeared for the first defendant and respondent.

The appeal was heard last month before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Candy, who referred it to a full Bench. The Full Bench was composed of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Ranade, Mr. Justice Tyabjee, and Mr. Justice Russell.

One of the questions arising on this appeal was whether the suit was barred by the Indian Limitation Act, 1897? The plaintiff alleged that he was the next male, heir of one Thanjee, who died many years ago, and as such he claimed to be entitled to the property in suit. In the first court the suit was dismissed on the ground that a custom to adopt a daughter's son was established. On appeal that decision was affirmed, not however on the ground taken by the first court, but because Swamirao, plaintiff's adoptive grandfather, had not sufficient interest to support the suit. Swamirao, however, died in 1889-90 without having brought a suit, nor were any proceedings taken until the commencement of the present suit in 1894, twenty-two years after the date of the adoption. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Candy were of opinion that the point was one which might suitably be referred to a Full Bench.

The arguments of counsel were heard at length, and the Full Bench reserved their decision.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT DAMAUN.

THERE were several Gujrathi schools in Damaun before the appearance of the plague in March, 1897, and among them the school established fifteen years ago by the brothers Messrs. Lalbhai Pragji and Nagarji Pragji, commanding over 110 pupils, ranked first. The plague carried off several pupils and those that survived, as also the teachers, had to leave Damaun for their own safety, and it was only recently when the people who had left the city returned, that Messrs. Lalbhai and Nagarji were able to re-establish the school which soon attracted the attendance of more than 75 pupils, having among them a dozen girls of the Hindoo, Parsee, and Mahomedan communities. Mr. Nichabhai Bhaishanker, the Head Master of the British Government School at Vatar, conducted the examination, and he with the assistance of Mr. Ardesir Framji Khabardar examined the different classes from noon to 6 p.m. and pronounced the progress of the school to be satisfactory. Mr. Nichabhai then awarded to the successful students prizes, consisting of valuable books, and to such as were poor among them, caps were presented. After the prizes were distributed, Mr. Nichabhai addressed the gathering on the history of the school, on the advantages of education and the great necessity of having a girl's school to educate the future mothers of Damaun. He was followed by Mr. Ardesir Framji Khabardar, who happened to receive his early education in this school. After Messrs. Lalbhai and Nagarji had thanked the examiners and those who responded to their invitation by attending the school. Mr. Kashiram, on behalf of a generous donor, Mr. Chunilal Rajaram, presented Mr. Nichabhai and the school masters with handsome *shelas* and garlanded them and Mr. Ardesir and a well-known Purbhoo gentleman, and presented them with handsome bouquets of choice flowers.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	2	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuokla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	8	1	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	3	4	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	2	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada...	8	0	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	17
Total	21	16	113
Total plague deaths to date...	58,951	49,895	
Same date last year.....	54	37	147

DAMAUN.

The total mortality of Lower Damaun during the month of September last was 8, whereof 3 died of worms, 2 from consumption, 1 from chronic Diarrhœa, 1 from fever and 1 from plague, being attacked while doing plague work in Varkoond. All the victims were Hindoos, each being contributed by eight castes, viz:—Brahmin, Bania, Durji, Khatri, Gola, Mochi, Dhoobla and Dhed, 6 males and 2 females. The mortality during September of the previous year was 18, whereof 8 were plague cases.

A VIOLENT thunderstorm burst over Paris on September 6. Rain, mingled with hailstones of remarkable size, fell in torrents, and in half an hour many of the streets and boulevards were transformed into so many lakes. Numbers of cellars were flooded, and in the Champs Elysees and other main thoroughfares a good deal of damage was done. Several electric circuits were interrupted, and the electric light in many cafes and business premises went out. The same thing happened at some of the theatres, and the performances had in one or two cases to be continued by the light of candles hastily placed in positions to illuminate the stage.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2.

UNDER Saturday evening's date we chronicled the latest news received through Reuter for this column; and we now append the Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last, which shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc	Rs.	44,525
,, ,, ,, Branches	Inc	,,	2,11,130
Other ,, ,,	Dec	,,	32,55,994
Government Securities	Inc	,,	2,00,204
Other authorised ,,			unchanged.
Loans	Dec	,,	61,79,883
Bills Discounted and Purchased		,,	64,934
Balances with other Banks		,,	27,084
Cash	Inc	,,	29,70,937

An addition during last week to the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay of some 29 3-4 lakhs brought it up to 191 3-4 lakhs. In Public Deposits at the Head Office there was an increase of 1-2 lakh, and at the Branches one of 2 lakhs; while Private Deposits fell away to the extent of 32 1-2 lakhs. Government Securities were 2 lakhs more. Loans were 61 3-4 lakhs lower; Bills Discounted and Purchased, 1-2 lakh; and the Balances with other Banks, 1-4 lakh.

COTTON.—The market is quiet, with a small enquiry. Exporters to-day bought 100 bales Sawgined at Rs. 172 per candy, and 55 Bhagulkhote at Rs. 157; and the Mills purchased 200 Pulgaon at Rs. 180; 550 Karanja at Rs. 167 1-2 to Rs. 169 1-2, 300 Bhusawal at Rs. 173, 150 Indore at Rs. 168, 150 Bengal at Rs 158, 250 Bengal at Rs. 155 to Rs. 162, 200 Bhagulkote at Rs. 165.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts this morning advised that the cotton plants at Barsi are now in flower, those at Bellary could scarcely look better, and those at Jalgaon are showing bolls. At Dhulia rain is much needed; at Hubli alone has there been any rainfall since last Thursday, and that but 54 cents. The weather is generally bright and without rain.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,275	bales.
Wheat	3,132	cwts.
Linseed	3,541	,,
Rapeseed	1,313	,,
Poppyseed	1,998	,,
Rice	13,025	,,

FREIGHTS.—The market is firmer in tone. Business has passed, for Antwerp and London, at 20s. per ton. Quotations are given at 21s. 3d., for Antwerp, ready Shipment, 19s. 6d. for October, and 18s. 6d. for November.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a firm feeling at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Mercantile Bills were scarce; and for Bank Paper the inquiry was very limited. The market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8 ,,
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 11-32d. ,,
Francs	171 3-4 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are steady at 93 3-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cent, 93 1-4 for Account, and 90 3-4 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are dull and without change.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th September, as compared with the statement of 23rd September ;—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 23, Rs.	Sept. 30. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,10,877	54,55,402
Do. do. at Branches	2,10,174	31,21,304
Other Deposits	364,31,376	331,78,382
Post Bills	4,592	4,592
Credits, undrawn	15,81,571	10,74,765
Rs...	633,41,590	598,34,445
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	93,03,581	95,03,785
Other authorised Securities	34,67,024	34,67,024
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	48,71,818	44,85,425
Loans do. do.	227,03,674	165,39,791
Bills Discounted and purchased	61,52,503	60,87,572
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamped, Stationery	20,925	20,907
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,92,294	1,65,210
Cash	162,01,020	191,71,987
Rs...	633,41,590	598,34,445

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 4-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 103 15-16

3 per cent. Rentes 100 1-2

3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 112

3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper 63

Bar Silver 27

The sum of about £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

205-470-98—Little and Co—Manilal Choonilal vs Allibhoy Dossajee and another—Edgelow G and W.

38-92—Khunderao and S—Sadanand Shrikrishnaji vs Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.

375-99—Sorabjee and J—Pheroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Perobai Alias Corebai vs Dewjee Meghjee—Little and Co.

335-99—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India vs Gordhandas Ruttensey—Tyabjee and Co.

To confirm the S. Commissioner's report and for further directions.

178-94—Bhaishanker and K—Jaikissoodas Gungadas vs. Tapibai widow—Edgelow G and W and Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes

575-98—Hiralal M and M—Kastoor Ooda and another vs Bai Aishabai and others—Dickshit and D.

600-98—M. A Vakil—Bai Dinbai and another vs Sadanand Trimbuckjee Kalay—Matubai and J.

375-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Haji Mohomed Haji Jeena—Thakurdas D C and H.

419-99—Pestonjee R and K—Hormasji Pooverji vs Raghunath Makund and others—Matubai J and Madon.

422-99—Payne G and S—Aaran Ezra Moses vs Shamjibhai Akbai.

413-99—Daphtary and F—Joseph Domingos Ferreira vs Luis Francis Gonsalves.

423-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Gopal Chugan.

473-99—Craigie L and O—Sir Henry S King K C J E vs G A Collins.

508-99—In person—Gulba Vuda and another vs Raghunath Makund.

531-99—Crawford B and Co—Bhooromal Chagonlal vs Foolcanbai.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

45-93—In person—Jamsetjee Burjorjee vs Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia—Pestonjee R and K.

46-99—In person—Mariambai vs Ranibai and others—Payne G S and Co.

47-99—In person—Purdesi Ramharak Bhagwandin vs Oodhowjee Poonja.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

528-96—Edgelow G and W—Manockchand Kapurchand vs Baldeodas Mohokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.

616-95—Mansuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

290-99—Pesonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee vs The Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co Ld and others—Mansuklal D and J.

370-99—Bicknell M and M—Mahomed Haji Abdulla and another vs Rahibai and others—Payne G and S.

317-98—Payne G S and Co—Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee vs Ebrahimjee Rahamanjee and others—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Judgment.

530-98—Payne G S and Co—Purshotum Pranjeewandas vs Luxmibai and another—Little and Co, and Craigie L and O. Part heard.

142-99—Craigie L and O—Davajee Mowjee Kallianjee vs Luxmibai and another—Payne G and Co, and Little and Co. Part heard.

For Consent Decree.

25-1-97—Ardeshir H and D—Chanambai and another vs Mithibai and others—Framjee and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

317-99—Little and Co—Hasiom Mamooji and others vs Govind Bhichand M J and Madon. Part heard.

300-99—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—Daphtary and F, Payne G and S.

440-97—Wadia and G—Nazar Mahomed Futehally vs Gandabhoy Govindjee—Maganlal and Co,

2243-97—In person—Nazar Mohomed Futehally vs Gandabhoy Govindjee and others—Maganlal and Co.

Long Causes.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayekrao vs Luxumon Govind—King and C.

814-98—Sorabjee and J—Fuckroodin Khan alias Fuckoo M bin Hajee M Doctor vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Hajee Abdool Cadur Nawrungay and others—Payne G and S.

256-99—Mansuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augustus Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

442-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shivji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K. Not to be called on.

459-97—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shivjee—Wadia and G. Not to be called on.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAING—September 23, at Ivy Lodge, Kasauli, the wife of Captain F C Laing, XIIth Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, of a daughter.

SINCLAIR—September 25, at Dalhousie, the wife of Lieut-Colonel A L Sinclair, 2nd Baluch Battalion, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOLE—ROOKE—September 27, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, C P, by the Rev L Lermit Robert, S Hole, youngest son of the Rev R Hole, Rector of North Tawton, Devon, to Beatrice Mary, daughter of the late Dr S P Rooke, M D, H P Q, Bombay Medical Department.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM—At the Civil European Hospital, Allahabad, Walter Cleghorn, eldest son of Mr and Mrs E B Graham, of Ghazipur, aged 23 years.

LAKE—September 17, at Dinapore, Conductor John Lake, Ordnance Department (retired), aged 74 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1899.

THE proposal to amend the law regulating Municipal Government in the Mofussil seems to have greatly perturbed those who regard themselves as in some especial manner the custodians of the sacred principle of Local Self-Government. A Bill has been on the anvil for ten years, has been boiled down, amended, remodelled, pigeon-holed, taken up again, and again laid aside, when plague and the necessity of passing the Bombay Improvement Act caused it to be again laid aside. At last it was placed before the Legislative Council on the 27th ultimo, by Mr. James, who essayed to show, not wholly without success, that it was not designed to rob the free-born citizens of the Bombay Districts of their inherent and inherited right to govern their own affairs without let or hindrance on the part of a despotic Government, the natural enemy of human freedom and popular rights. But the day before the Council assembled at Poona it was our duty to publish the vigorous protest of the Bombay Presidency Association against proceeding with such a long and complicated measure, which had occupied the Government for many years, without giving ample time to the public and the District Municipalities affected to consider and intelligently criticise it before it went into the hands of a Select Committee. One reason for adjourning the first reading to January next was that a large number of the Mofussil Municipalities are unacquainted with the English language, and the Bill has not yet been translated into any of the vernaculars. Mr. Parakh gave notice of a motion that the introduction of the Bill should be postponed for four months. Mr. James pointed out that a vote of the House of Commons adjourning the consideration of a measure for a certain number of months is fatal to it. Mr. Parakh withdrew his motion, suggesting that his object of a full discusion would be attained if the Select Committee does not commence work till the beginning of the New Year, to enable the Municipalities concerned to make representations on the new obligations to be imposed on them. Some of these are certainly onerous, notably that imposing on them the duty of making provision for the relief of the destitute and opening relief works in times of famine. He not unreasonably argued that it is a mistake to multiply the duties of Municipalities, imposing on them burdens which they are not financially or otherwise competent to perform. That was an objection urged with energy against the wide extension given to Local Self-Government by Lord Ripon. That statesman, however, distinctly stated that the Government intended to exercise an effective control over the newly-created bodies, and that, when either from indolence or incompetence they failed to perform the duties they owed to the public, a remedy would be applied.

Lord Curzon recently took occasion to observe that the wheels of Indian Legislation are somewhat rusty and move very slowly. Others before His Excellency have thought the same. When we have read Mr. James's deeply interesting, historical, summary of the origins of this Bombay District Municipal Bill, and of the obstacles that so constantly proved insurmountable, we begin to marvel that any measure can pass through the Legislative mill and survive the process. Lord Curzon took occasion to add that he almost approved endless delays, when he found that the mill in question sometimes grinds very important interests wondrous small. Municipal beginnings on this side of India, at all events, are to be sought in Act XXVI of 1852 in the prehistoric period before the Mutiny, before the China War, before India became an Empire, and statues were raised to the Queen-Empress. That grain of mustard-seed gave no promise of big developments, but it contained the germ of the Municipal idea. It left it to those who wanted a Municipality to apply for it to Government and carefully laid down the rules which should obtain, limiting the expenditure of money to public streets, roads, drains and tanks, the prevention of nuisances, and measures of general improvement. There was no provision for the expenditure of money on schools, dispensaries, hospitals, or on the watering of roads, though this latter might have been supposed to be a public improvement. If the Municipality chose to do nothing at all, it was free to do so; there was no remedy or compulsion. Ten years later an Act was passed giving Government power to call on neglectful Municipalities to do what was urgently required. When Provincial Contracts were created by Lord Mayo in 1871, an Act was passed to supplement Provincial revenues by giving Government power to require Municipalities to contribute twenty per cent to the cost of their own police. That power has been waived, and Municipalities are only required to pay for building chowkies. Then a new and very strong hand made itself felt. Mr. (since Sir Theodore) Hope elaborated the Act of 1873 on the general lines of the Bombay Municipal Act. Recognising that important cities like Ahmedabad, Poona, Surat, were on a different plan from a miserable town on the borders of the Sind Desert, or other out-of-the-way place, he made a distinction between city and town municipalities. The cities were to be governed by the Commissioners—henceforth, when the new Bill is passed, to be known as Councillors,—while the towns were supplied with an executive, president, vice-president and chairman, the Collectors being always ex-officio presidents. Effective control was established over both classes of Municipalities. The Commissioner of Police was to supervise them all and report to Government how they performed their functions. Useful sanitary provisions were borrowed from the Bombay Act. Then came the Ripon era, and, what Sir Theordore Hope would consider, a disastrous re-action. In 1882 elections were held in some cities; and the care of primary education entrusted to the Municipalities, the Government taking over all police charges. In 1884 the present Act saw the light. It did away with the distinction between cities and towns, gave a wider scope to the elective principle, limited the number of Government servants on any Municipality to a third of the whole, and abolished ex-officio Presidents and their power of suspending the Municipal orders.

Mr. James was so good as to say that all this was a great step in advance. He makes two exceptions—the abolition of the distinction between towns and cities, and the withdrawal of the privilege which entitled the Municipalities to pay in part for their own police. But he admits that the almost universal impression amongst Government servants was that it would be henceforth their duty to abstain from any attempt to advise or control the Municipalities, which were left severely alone to work out their own salvation. They believed that in so acting they were carrying out the policy of Government. We know what was the result of this attitude of indifference, and how the Sanitary Commissioner called Heaven to witness that it was nothing short of a crime to entrust the sanitation of large cities to men who did not value or understand sanitation, and let things year by year go from bad to worse. In England, where, as Mr. James observes, local self-government has had a growth of eight hundred years, and every city has amongst its citizens able and competent men, ready and willing to devote their time and energy to the public service, the tendency has been to increase the controlling and compelling powers of the Local Self-Government Board, composed of specialists in sanitation, engineering and administration, all appointed by Government. We have no analogous body in India, where for the last fifteen years the Municipalities have been left free to do what was right in their own eyes. The Bill which has been for ten years in incubation, and is now at last read for the first time and submitted to a Select Committee, is designed to remove the defects of existing legislation. It passd through the hands of a Committee in Lord Harris's time, and that Governor and Sir Raymond West decided on the lines it should take. Then it was hung up for some years. Mr. Herbert Birdwood took it down three years ago, and the Legal Remembrancer, Mr. Batty, gave laborious days and nights to the classifying and the logical arrangement of the amendments that had been urged from different quarters. Then other cares intervened, and it is only now that it has advanced a single stage of its legislative career. It gives the Government power to compel recalcitrant or indifferent Municipalities to make provision for works of urgency. It empowers Government to compel the imposition of necessary taxes. Each Municipality will depute an executive officer to put through the essential provisions of the law without discussion. The Bill certainly imposes new liabilities, which will have to be carefully sifted. It restores the distinction between cities and towns, and thus distinctly makes for good administration in the Mofussil. But it does not establish,—it was never intended to establish—a Local Government Board on the English pattern that would vigilantly enforce the provisions of the law for the sanitation and well-being of the general public, and in failing to do this it fails to meet the needs of Western India.

THE spread of plague in the vast empire of China is creating a great deal of anxiety. Its first recent appearance in the East was at Hong Kong about five years ago, and from this port, many people believe, the infection was introduced into India. The pestilence is now spreading with alarming rapidity in other parts of the Chinese Empire, and only the most casual and perfunctory efforts are being made to combat the progress of the disease. This is evident from the ghastly discovery which has recently been made at Newchang. A Russian doctor, who was ordered to make enquiries as to the ravages of plague, in the course of his search found four large godowns packed with two thousand coffins, containing the remains of those who had fallen victims to the disease. These coffins were awaiting opportunity for secret shipment to the homes of the victims in other parts of China. The officials engaged on plague, like other Chinese officers, are wholly corrupt and combine with the people to keep secret the actual mortality from plague, which is given as about 100 per week. It is obvious that, if 2,000 Chinese have died away from their native localities, the deaths amongst natives of Newchang are very inadequately recorded. Enquiries upon the discovery have been made, and it has been elicited that most of the imported coolies come from Swatow, Amoy, Canton, Ningpo, Taku, and Chefoo, and numerous junks have escaped the notice of the Customs authorities and have sailed with cargoes of plague corpses. So little is known about plague that it is difficult to imagine the amount of harm the storage and shipment of dead bodies would create. It is not stated that the bodies were embalmed, though it is difficult to believe that even a Chinaman, notwithstanding his love of filth and evil smells, could stand the odour arising from a cargo of putrefying flesh. Experts on the subject are of opinion that, immediately putrefaction sets in, the vitality of the plague microbe dies, but whether it would go on multiplying in millions in the event of a body being preserved is open to question. Apart from this point it is well known that any linen, which may have been used by a person dying of plague, is highly infectious, and it may be safely assumed the Chinese do not take the precaution of disinfecting and destroying such clothes. It is not surprising to learn that the Chinese officials have failed to grasp the gravity of the situation and the urgent necessity for vigorous action. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the *Doyen* of the diplomatic body at Peking to urge the Tsung-li-Yamen to stop the export of coffins from Newchang altogether. It was understood that the revenue cruisers were to be sent out to search for and intercept junks coming from Newchang, but a beginning has yet to be made in this most essential preventive work. If the Chinese authorities will not move it certainly becomes the duty of other foreign powers interested in Newchang to do so. Russia is the paramount power there, and the Chinese press suggests she should lose no time in burning down the four pest-houses discovered, together with their gruesome contents, and any junks found with plague coffins on board should be scuttled. The case calls for the most drastic measures, and, if this were done, it would, no doubt, restrain any tendencies for criminal concealment in the future.

THE adverse criticism concerning the advisability of connecting Australia with England by the Pacific Cable Scheme is still continued with vigour in the Melbourne Press, which is unanimous in its advocacy of the Eastern Extension Cable, via the Cape. The Post Master of South Australia has just issued a report on the rival schemes, which discloses the fact that the Pacific line will not really be all British, even if the cable is laid through Fanning Island instead of via the Hawaiian Islands. The Canadian land line connects in Nova Scotia with the three trans-Atlantic cables belonging to an American company, and all the other cables from England to the United States connect with the land lines of the American Western Union Telegraph Company, and, as these latter wires are much more reliable in winter, the greater part of the traffic on the proposed Pacific route will actually be under the control of the United States. Then, as to its cost, Sir Charles Todd argues that the experience of the trans-Atlantic lines, which in each year from 1887 to 1895 had never less than two of seven cables broken at one time, and at periods as many as four useless at once, shows that two cables would be absolutely necessary in spanning the unknown depths of the Pacific Ocean. His estimate of the cost is based on expert evidence, and he puts it at £4,000,000 at least, at the present prices of copper and gutta-percha, which have greatly increased since tenders were called for in 1894. At 2 1-2 per cent. the interest on this outlay would be £100,000 a year. He thinks the Pacific line's share of the traffic in 1904 could not exceed 900,000 words, and believes that at a tariff of 3s. 6d. a word, allowing for a steady increase in the business, the accumulated loss on a double cable would in ten years amount to £1,927,990, without counting interest on the annual deficit. For this Australia would receive in return the sentimental advantage of an "all-British" line, which, as a matter of fact, would be at the mercy of the United States, and the privilege of paying 3s. 6d. a word for cabling to Great Britain, as against the 2s. 6d. a word which the direct Cape cable would allow them in 1903. The British authorities apparently do not contemplate that the projected State-subsidised Pacific Cable should give Australia cheaper communication by utilising Imperial credit to under-cut the existing Company, for in a letter the Secretary for the Colonies expressly states that the competition would be conducted on fair commercial lines. This is all the Company wants; and so, before spending nearly £2,000,000 of its shareholders' money in laying a direct cable from Durban, in South Africa, to Glenelg, in South Australia, it asks to be allowed to deal direct with its customers in its own offices in Melbourne, instead of entrusting its affairs to the Victorian Post Office, which will shortly be the Federal Post Office and the Company's business rival. If this is not granted the cable-users will lose the advantage of a considerable immediate reduction in the cost of telegraphing and greater reductions hereafter; the Empire will lose the security of a genuine "all-British" cable *via* the Cape; and Australian producers will lose the opportunity of cabling direct to their growing market in South Africa at less than one-third of the cost of the present round-about service.

ONE of the results of the Railway Conference recently held at Simla is the formation of a small Travelling Commission to enquire into local interests affecting railway schemes, and this new body should be able to accomplish much useful work. The Commission, which at present is constituted only as a temporary body, will hold its sittings in public, and will be open to interested persons who may desire to appear either in person or by counsel or by proper representative. The Commission consists of the Member for Public Works, the Secretary of the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, and a third unofficial member of the commercial community, approved by the Local Government of the Province in which the inquiry is held. The third unofficial member will, therefore, be appointed anew as the movements of the Commission from place to place require. Besides the formation of the Commission the Departmental Committee recommended the preparation of a triennial programme of railway construction in place of the present three years' forecast. This has been adopted and it has been decided that the system of the triennial programme of construction be carried out in connection with the annual programme now in preparation. The new system is to be given a wider scope by all railway administrations being required to conform to the principle, and to submit annually their schedule of demands for capital works.

THE story of the family of the Lees, five members of which have perished in the Darjeeling catastrophe, is a pathetic one. It seems that the Revd. Mr. Lee, father of the children killed, was formerly an American Methodist Missionary in India. Some time since he was compelled to return to America with his wife and family owing to the after-effects of a sunstroke. After remaining at home for some time, Mrs. Lee determined to return to the scene of her own and her husband's missionary labours in India, believing she had a call from above to do so. The mission, however, were averse to her going out again. In the strength of her faith, however, she set to work in the States, and collected upwards of twenty thousand dollars to enable her to do so. With this sum she returned to India about five years ago and started a native girl's school in Dhurmtollah Street, Calcutta. Here she has since pursued her calling o mercy, and it is this household which is now bereaved. Truly, the Lord has given, and the Lord has taken away!

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Carthage, with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, left Aden at 5 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Saturday next.

DEWAN BAHADUR SHRINEVASRAO RAGHEV AIENGAR, B. A., C. I. E., passed through Bombay on Sunday "en route" for Baroda, to resume charge of his office as Dewan of Baroda. Among those present at the Grant Road station, were the Hon'bles Dr. Bhalchandra and Chandawarker, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, Messrs. Balkrishnajee Bhaskarrao Pitale, Wamanrao Naoa Moroba, and others. The Dewan and party were presented with flowers.

THE Goods Traffice on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th September 1899 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1893 of 210,775 maunds and Rs. 34,363 in the earnings.

LEOPARDS have been growing curiously bold about Simla of late. A correspondent recently told how a dog, the property of General Wace, had been carried off within a few yards of its master on the Mashobra road. This has since been eclipsed by a leopard making its way about dawn on Wednesday morning last, into the corridor of the Metropole Hotel, as its name implies, situated in the very heart of Simla. In this case a dog was seized, but escaped with some claw marks on the head, the Chowkidar appearing on the scene and driving off the leopard. On Sunday night last another dog was carried off from the servants' quarters on the Mashobra estate, but as yet the raids have been confined to this class of prey.

THE Government of India, in noting the retirement of General Strahan, Surveyor General, remark that he is the last officer of the late Bengal Engineer in the active service of the Government of India, and with his retirement the honourable and distinguished record of the Corps of Engineers of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, raised under the Honourable East India Company and covering a period of over a century, is brought to a close. Major-General Strahan's service in the Survey has extended to thirty-six years, during the last four and a half years of which he has controlled the Department as Surveyor General. Under his charge the Survey of India has fully maintained its great professional reputation, and alike in peace and in the field has continued to render eminent service to the State—an encomium which the public will fully endorse.

PREPARATIONS for the approaching Fancy Fair at Simla, in aid of the New European and Eurasian Hospital, are going on energetically, and the affairs promises to be as successful as it was last year. For the Lucky Bag already a large number of very valuable presents have already been received, Messrs. Cookey and Kelvey, Walter Locke, Plomer Clarke, Richards, Lawrence, and H. R. Parker being amongst the principal donors. Ladies Collen and Gaselee, and Mesdames Harvey, Lawrence, Dawkins, Lukis, Manafield, Beresford-Lovett, Franklin, Finney, and Barres, are amongst those who have undertaken to hold stalls, while Messrs. Rose and Bennett will run the Lucky Bag. The Municipality are giving the use of the Town Hall, and almost everyone in Simla is contributing in one way or another, the object being one that will be of great benefit to the whole Christian community of Upper India.

THE Viceroy will not improbably make another shooting trip shortly, the expedition, which will take a couple of days, being into the country beyond Kasumpti to the east of Simla.

THE Punjab is once more quite clear of plague. Karnana, in the Jullundur district, the only recently infected place in the Province, was declared "free" on the 23rd instant.

THE War Office have directed some of the papers for the examination of R. A. Subalterns in India, for promotion, to be prepared in India, and an officer is to be told off annually as examiner.

A POLICE Committee, of which the Financial Commissioner, the Inspector-General of Police, two Deputy Inspector-Generals and two other Civilians will be members, is likely to assemble in Lahore early in November. Mr. Maynard will act as Secretary. The question of frontier police regulations will, among other matters, come under the consideration of the Committee,

A BURMESE life convict has just been sentenced to death for murdering an overseer in Alipore Jail. The man was caught by the overseer plucking fruit in the jail compound and the latter threatened to report him. The following day while the overseer was sleeping the convict struck him on the head with a piece of bamboo, fracturing his skull. The overseer died next day.

TWO men, travelling by train from Calcutta with four boxes of specie, each box containing Rs. 5,000, found on arrival at Khulna one box missing. The men reported to the Government Railway Police that the theft of the treasure was committed between Bongong and Khulna. A keen watch is being kept on all persons travelling to Sealdah.

EARLY on Thursday morning a party of six men of the 2-3rd Gurkhas at Landi Kotal were attacked by a party of about sixteen men, believed to be Afghan rifle thieves. They fired a volley on the Gurkhas and wounded one slightly. The fire was returned but with no effect, and the raiders fled. The Gurkhas were on their way to occupy No. 1 Picquet near the water-supply.

VISNU BIN RAMJI GHULE, Patel of the village of Manjri Budruk, was sentenced by Mr. A. Westropp, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 600 for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 96-11-0 collected by him as water tax from Tukaram bin Genu on the 2nd May 1898, when he was acting for his brother Narayan bin Ramji Ghule, the officiating Patel of the village. The accused passed a receipt for the sum to the complainant Tukaram, but did not credit the amount to Government. An appeal has been preferred to the Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Aston, District Judge, against the decision of the Magistrate, which will be shortly heard.

BHANG is cultivated in the Punjab only in a few districts to the south-west, but in very small patches, chiefly by fakirs and others for their own consumption. The district where the cultivation is carried on to any appreciable extent for sale of the produce is Dera Ghazi Khan, where the area averages about fifty-four acres, all in patches of two or three *Kanals*. In the Sub-Himalayan districts, however, it grows wild in great profusion and an inferior kind also grows in other districts along canal banks and other regularly watered tracts, though to a less extent. Draft rules for confining the cultivation in the plains of the Dehra Ghazi Khan district only and for imposing an import duty and transport duty of four rupees per maund, have been submitted for the approval of the Local Government.

THE Odessa correspondent of the "Times" writes on Sept. 8 :—The reception accorded to Colonel Epanchin, the Russian officer specially ordered by the Russian Government to visit Bulgaria and report on the general condition and efficiency of its army, is being closely and jealously watched by the authorities and Press of this empire, and the following is from a semi-official report published in the local Press respecting this officer's reception in Bulgaria :—Colonel Epanchin, of the General Staff, who has been deputed to review the Bulgarian Army, arrived on Aug. 21 in Sofia, and on his arrival a series of manœuvres commenced in the neighbourhood of the capital, at which, besides Colonel Epanchin, there were present the Minister of War, Colonel Paprikoff, as also the Servian and Austrain military attaches from Constantinople. The manœuvres continued for three days, and included a fortress assault, a march to the village of Gorublyanyi, a battle at the bridge over the Isker, and a crossing of the same river. Colonel Epanchin will remain in Bulgaria altogether three weeks, visiting the localities where the Russian arms covered themselves with glory during the Turkish war, in the campaigns of which Colonel Epanchin, then a young officer, took part. From the same source we are semi-officially informed as to the railway activity now going on in the Principality, and as this activity bears a close relation to the political policy of this empire, I forward the report "in extenso." The report says :—Some time ago the Minister of General Works took over and opened to traffic the Ruman-Shumla-Plevna Railway. The name given to the line—the Central—is an eminently fitting one, not only on account of its geographical position, but also of its importance, joining as it does the town of Sofia, and consequently Southern Bulgaria, with the north generally, and particularly with the important ports of Rustchuk, on the Danube, and Varna, on the Balck Sea. During the construction of this line the builders received permission to carry the rails on from Plevna as far as the small town of Samovit, where the Vid falls into the Danube, so as to enable them the better to bring up material. This extra length of line is to be bought by the Government, who intend to continue it on by the bank of the Danube as far as Nikopol. Without doubt a good future is assured to Samovit. A convention is being drawn up between the Government and Roumania in reference to the acceleration of railroad communication between Sofia and Bucharest through Samovit, while the traffic across the Danube between the Roumanian town Turnu-Magureli and Samovit will be maintained by Roumanian vessels.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOERS MOBILISING NEAR MAFEKING.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

Thousand Boers are mobilised on the frontier Mafeking.

BOER CAMP NEAR VRYHEID.

A Boer Camp has also been established near Vryheid, where a great force will be mobilised probably on Monday.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

There are numerous signs of military activity in the Orange Free State, where the Burghers are concentrating.

THE NATAL VOLUNTEERS MOVING UP.

The Natal Volunteers have reached Ladysmith, and a portion of them have proceeded to Helpmakaar to defend the border.

HOSTILITIES BELIEVED TO BE IMMINENT.

Hostilities between the opposing forces on the frontier are believed to be imminent.

THE BOERS MASSING THEIR FORCES.

OCT. 2.

Various reports are current, but most of them concur that the Boers are rapidly massing their forces near Charlestown and Mafeking. The latter place is especially exposed to attack.

SCARCITY OF WATER IN BECHUANALAND AND RHODESIA.

The scarcity of water in Bechuanaland and Rhodesia is causing the military authorities much anxiety.

THE QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT.

The "Times" says that it will be impossible after what has happened that the Boers should remain armed whilst the Uitlanders are unarmed.

WAR OFFICE INSUFFICIENTLY PREPARED.

"A VERY COSTLY AND PROBABLY A VERY PROTRACTED BUSINESS."

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 2.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables on September 29th :—

The result of the Cabinet meeting on Friday is that Parliament is to be summoned to meet in a fortnight's time.

The present despatch contains an indictment of the bad faith of the Transvaal Government regarding the Conventions.

The date for the reply is left unfixed, but the despatch is practically an ultimatum.

No further Cabinet meeting is expected until the assembling of Parliament, unless the Boers commence hostilities.

The military authorities are insufficiently prepared for the immediate transport of troops on a large scale, but are working strenuously.

It is realised that the country is in for a very costly, and possibly protracted, business.

The Transport Zibenghla has not yet left the Mersey. The Zayathla started, but called in at Queenstown, her boilers leaking.

The Transport Nubia, with the 2nd Grenadier Guards, has left Gibraltar for Southampton.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OMNIBUS AND TRAM COMPANIES TO BE REQUISITIONED.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

The Government have notified to the Metropolitan Omnibus and Tramway Companies that they may have to requisition them for horses.

THE MOMBASA FAMINE.

A letter has appeared in the "Times" from Sir Arthur Hardinge, in which he earnestly appeals for aid on behalf of the sufferers by the Mombasa famine.

Lord Salisbury has informed Sir Arthur that his appeal could hardly be officially brought to the notice of the Lord Mayor, but he authorises him to appeal through the Press or a public meeting.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s s. Carthage, with mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 5-0 a.m. to-day.

THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

A PROMISING REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 2.

The names of Veterinary-Major Raymond and Veterinary-Captain Evans have been specially brought to the notice of the Government of India by the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, for distinguished service during the past year.

The report by Colonel Queripel on the work of the Civil Veterinary Department during the past year is of remarkable interest, and shows that the results of the very greatest practical value are being obtained, alike in horse and mule breeding, and in connection with the investigation and prevention of horse and cattle disease, while animal dispensaries are doing good work in various parts of India and immense strides are being made in connection with the training of veterinary subordinates.

The report states that the scheme, which has been for some time under the consideration of the Government of India, for the formation of a Subordinate Veterinary Establishment is likely to be issued shortly ; and adds that the Punjab Government is formulating a scheme, which will probably be in working order by the end of the current year, providing for the graded service of Veterinary Assistants, including the appointment of a Superintendent to deal with questions relating to cattle and supervise the work of Veterinary Assistants employed by District Boards on this class of duty. Upon the success of the Punjab scheme, the report adds, will depend similar development of greater or less degree in other provinces.

PROMOTION IN THE I. M. S.

The step in the Indian Medical Service, rendered vacant by the promotion to the administrative grade of Lieutenant-Colonel Calthrop, goes to Lieutenant-Colonel B. O'Brien, of the Bengal List.

MOVEMENTS OF THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA

Mr. Eliot, Meteorologist to the Government of India, returns to Simla from Kashmir on the 8th instant, and proceeds to Calcutta at the end of the month.

BOMBAY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Strong, 8th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to the Bombay Political Department.

THE DARJEELING DISASTER.

PEOPLE LEAVING BY EVERY MAIL.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 2.

Every mail train from Darjeeling brings to Calcutta numbers of passengers daily, now that the roads are made safer either for riding or for dandies. The Railway authorities deserve credit in getting the roads ready for traffic by ponies and dandies in so short a time, considering the difficulties in clearing away huge boulders and making the passage over gaps safe especially between Kurseong and Ghoom. As considered by competent authorities Darjeeling is fairly safe now ; yet, the prices for food being so high, with a scarcity in the water-supply and damaged conservancy, every one is anxious to return to the plains. Sunday's mail brought down about half a dozen ladies and gentleman, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Sterling, who had been putting up in Holly Lodge, the compound of which slipped away though the house itself was uninjured. Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley and Mr. Lancaster also arrived by the same train. Yesterday there was big rush of passengers by the mail train which steamed into the station punctually to time. It contained nearly thirty passengers from Darjeeling, ladies, gentlemen, and several girls and children, among whom were Miss Cartland and Miss Clarke of Arcadia School, accompanied by Mrs Cartland and Mrs. Soliague. They left Darjeeling on Sunday, journeying partly on ponies and partly by dandies up to Kurseong. Dr. Wallace, who went up the other day, also returned with two of his children who were saved. On Sunday a small slip occurred between Kurseong and Rungtong, a little below the latter station. This, however, caused no damage to the lines or any block to the traffic, the lines having been cleared by the railway authorities before the up-mail train got in and the through-booking to Kurseong continued. Miss Stahl, with the girls of Arcadia School is expected down on Wednesday.

A correspondent writes from Kurseong :—"The passenger traffic through Kurseong is very great. From an early hour in the morning to late at night the roads present a lively spectacle. Ponies, dandies, foot-passengers,—weary, sad and footsore,—are seen wending their way to and from Kurseong to Darjeeling. The confusion at Kurseong Railway Station when the up-mail arrives is something too awful for words Prices asked by dandy-bearers and coolies are exorbitant, coolies ask three rupees each to carry a 15-seer load ; the pony-wallahs ask Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 for a little tat. No dandy can be got under Rs. 50. The bridle-path for ponies has been arranged, so one may ride the whole way. No big and heavy luggage can be transported from Darjeeling yet, and the store-room at the railway station is crammed with all sorts of luggage. Mail bags have to be decorated with variegated colours and cloth banners to prevent confusion. There are several offices on the runners' line between Kurseong and Darjeeling to secure men who are not being pressed into the service of anxious passengers. On the way the runner service continues to work regularly. Considering the great hardships and difficulties there has only been about twenty-four hours delay in the receipt of letters in Calcutta."

MINING RULES FOR NATIVE STATES.

SIMLA, OCT. 2.

It is understood that orders on the subject o Mining Rules in Native States will issue almost immediately.

CONSTRUCTION OF A ROAD THROUGH THE KOHAT PASS.

An arrangement has just been concluded with Adam Khel Afridis, whereby a road will be constructed through the Kohat Pass from Peshawar to Kohat which has hitherto been merely a track, though it frequently has been necessary to utilise it for passage of troops. It will be constructed by an Engineer Party under a British officer with labour recruited as much as possible from local tribesmen.

FRONTIER NEWS.

GUMATTI OUTLAWS CAVING IN.

The new system of meeting raids by counter-raids on the frontier is already beginning to take effect. The Gumatti outlaws, who so long have been a terror on the Waziri Border, having found the country too hot to hold them, have now sent in word offering to give themselves up to British authorities provided their trial be conducted by a tribal jirga.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

A further great increase took place in the plague mortality last week, the number of deaths rising to 5,702, that of the previous week being 4,977. The advance is chiefly due to more people dying of plague in the Bombay Presidency. Mysore State had 195 plague deaths, Hyderabad 148, Calcutta 51, Central Provinces 35, and Madras Presidency 12.

DEATH OF MRS. TEMPLE.

It is with regret that news has been received of the sudden death at home of the wife of Colonel Temple, Governor-General's Agent, Meshed. The latter now proceeds home on seven weeks' leave, Captain Whyte in the meanwhile carrying on the duties at Meshed.

PAYMENTS TO BE MADE BY THE COTTON AND HIDE KAMPTEE MARKET.

The Government of India have sanctioned the imposition of dues on sales made in the Cotton and Hide Markets of the Kamptee Cantonment ; and a draft notification on the subject will be published shortly for criticism by the public before being put in force.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vilie, R. A., is appointed to the Bombay Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant Davis, 2nd Bombay Infantry, is appointed to the Commissariat-Transport Department.

Major Phipps-Hornby, from the 70th Battery, Bareilly, has been ordered home to join "Q" Battery at Newbridge, while Captain Crasier, 2nd Mountain Battery, Khyra Gali, is posted on promotion to the 6th Company of Artillery, at Roorkee.

STAFF OF THE G. O. C., BENGAL COMMAND.

Sir George Luck has selected Major Curll, 1st South Wales Borderers, to officiate as his Assistant Military Secretary, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel Sinclair, officiating A. A. G., Allahabad.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, OCT. 2.

There were 29 cases and 27 deaths recorded in the city to-day ; the total mortality being 38. In the cantonment one case, 3 deaths ; in suburban area 2 cases, 2 deaths ; in the district 202 cases, 146 deaths ; Lohagaon 18 cases, 8 deaths ; Uruli 12 cases, 8 deaths; Mundhwa 7 cases, 10 deaths ; Hadapsar 7 cases, 5 deaths ; Wanowrie 5 cases, 5 deaths ; Kirkee 2 cases, 4 deaths ; Khandala 3 cases, 2 deaths ; Lanowli 2 cases, 4 deaths ; and Seswad 5 cases, 4 deaths.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

DELHI, OCT. 1.

Both the Delhi Piece-goods and the Delhi Hindustani Mercantile Associations have unanimously decided, at the movement of Mr. Jaganath Khamiah, to present an address of welcome to Lord Curzon on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to the Imperial City.

A MEMORIAL PORTRAIT OF MR. ELLIOT, LATE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, BARODA STATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, OCT. 2.

The subscribers to the memorial, according to their former resolution, unanimously passed at a meeting yesterday, unveiled Mr. Elliot's likeness in oil colours in the room of the Survey Building, in which he used to hold his office when he was Survey and Settlement Commissioner of the Baroda State.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MILITARY OFFICER AT A DANCE IN SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, OCT. 2.

A very sad incident occured at the United Service Club Dance on Saturday night. Major Wood, who was walking with Mr. Davoren, dropped down dead during the dance, and, although no inquest was held, death was attributed to heart disease. The deceased officer was in temporary command of the 11th Madras Infantry, having eight months ago been transferred to this station from the 20th M. I. He and his young wife were very popular. The funeral last evening was about the saddest ever witnessed here, Major-General Tucker and very nearly all officers in the garrison having attended. The Cheshires' and Lincolns' bands headed the mournful cortege to the Trimulgherry Cemetry, when the Cheshires furnished the firing party of 200. The funeral service was conducted by the Revd. A. H. B. Brittain, Chaplain of Trimulgherry, and the Revd. C. G. Breay, Chaplain of Secunderabad. Deep sympathy is extended to the widow, who married only four years ago and was present at the dance when her husband died. A precisely similar incident occurred here nine years ago, when Colonel Haleman fell down dead during a dance at his mess.

PRODUCE OF GOLD IN THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

REQUEST TO SHIP BULLION TO ENGLAND

The Hyderabad Deccan Mining Company have applied for the Nizam's Government sanction to ship to England for sale 225 ounces, gold bullion, the product of the Boodini Mine. The total quantity of gold produced by the mines in the Nizam's Dominions from January 1899 up to date and shipped to England is officially calculated as 6816·67 ounces ; of this quantity 178 ounces were produced by the Hyderabad Deccan Mining Company and 6738·67 by the Wondalli Gold Mines Company.

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN SOMALILAND.

TROOPS TO BE SENT FROM ADEN AND BOMBAY.

A GOOD deal of unrest having been created on the Somali Coast by the preaching of a Mulla who claims to be the true Mahdi, the Home Government has telegraphed, asking that a regiment of Bombay Native Cavalry should be sent forthwith to Berbera, while a battalion of infantry proceeds direct from Aden to the same destination. Captain Goodridge yesterday received instructions from Simla to engage transports for the conveyance of a cavalry regiment to the Somali Coast as soon as possible. Sir Robert Low will select the regiment. It will be over eight hundred strong, and, of course, will take with it eight hundred horses. It is believed that the British India Company will supply two transports and that the Indian Marine Ship "Canning" will be utilised for the same purpose on her return from Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 2.

A Wing of a regiment of Bombay Infantry and a regiment of Bombay Cavalry have been ordered to Berbera. The Wing will probably be furnished by the 10th Bombay Infantry, at Aden, where they will be replaced by a Wing from the 5th Bombay Infantry.

The disturbances on the Somali Coast, in connection with which troops are to be despatched from the Bombay Command, have been caused by a Mullah who professes to be the Mahdi and has gathered togther a following, with which he threatens to attack Berbera. The Home Government, accordingly, have asked for the services of 400 Native Infantry and a Native Cavalry Regiment as a precautionary measure, the entire cost of their despatch being borne by the Home Exchequer.

Information as to which Bombay Cavalry Regiment will be selected for Berbera is not yet available here, but the 3rd Bombay Cavalry is a likely one to be selected, being one of the first for service and now located in the heart of the famine country at Neemuch, where fodder is getting so scarce that a move might have to be made in any case.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

WELSH REGIMENT *VS.* R. A., COLABA.

THE tie between these teams in the second round of the Rovers' Tournament was re-played yesterday morning on the Cooperage before a fair attendance of onlookers. As in the previous match the Welsh had by far the best of the game, and should have scored frequently. It was, however, not until towards the close of the second half that Thomas managed to find the net from a position in front of the goal. The game, on the whole, was not so good an exhibition as Saturday evening's match, neither side appearing to be quite in such good form. Score :—Welsh Regiment, one goal ; Royal Artillery, *nil*.

ROYAL IRISH *VS.* ROYAL SCOTS.

A large crowd witnessed the match between these teams last evening on the Cooperage. The Scots started from the Band Stand end with the wind at their back. The first half was very even, and, though each goal was attacked in turn, the interval arrived with no score. Restarting the Irish pressed and gave the Scots' goal-keeper considerable trouble. The Scots had an occasional look in, but the Irish pressed for the greater part of the period. Shot after shot was sent in and Smith made some lucky saves. About fifteen minutes from the resumption Campion put in a good kick from mid-field, Tithar headed it on to Doyle, who shot in finely and scored for the Irish. This proved to be the only point registered, as, though the Irish played up with renewed spirit, and kept the Scots' goal in jeopardy, they failed to reach the net. The Scots towards the close had one or two good openings, but the shooting was erratic, and the game ended : Royal Irish one goal ; Scots *nil*.

Teams :—Royal Irish—Goal, Connor ; backs, Kelly, and Potts ; half-backs, Lonergan, Quinn and Campion ; forwards, Tyler, Roe, Doyle, Plunkett and Tithar.

Scots :—Goal, Smith ; backs, Finnigan and Brown ; half-backs, Stewart, Easton, and Buchanan ; forwards, Coulthard, King, Jenkinson, Wade and Burchell.

Referee :—Mr. Parker, Rovers.

THE ALLEGED MURDER PLOT AT KOLHAPUR.

WE gather the following particulars about the alleged attempt to murder Colonel Wray from Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, barrister-at-law, who went to Kolhapur to defend Mr. Fernandez, who is accused of the alleged crime.

Mr. Setalvad left Bombay for Kolhapur on Thursday last as the case was fixed originally for Friday. On arrival at Kolhapur, however, he learnt that the case was postponed to Monday, yesterday, and as it was likely that a further postponement will be taken by the prosecution, Mr. Setalvad returned to Bombay yesterday.

Mr. Setalvad appeared before the Magistrate and asked for an order on the jail authorities to give him a private interview with his client. The Magistrate gave the order in writing. But when Mr. Setalvad went to the lock-up the authorities in charge refused to give him a private interview with Mr. Fernandez as the Magistrate had ordered, saying that they could give such an interview only under the orders of the Police Superintendent. Mr. Setalvad had therefore to be contented with taking instructions from his client in the presence of the police.

The friends of Mr. Fernandez had requested most of the pleaders at Kolhapur to take up the case and instruct counsel, but they refused to do so. We understand that the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, and Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad are likely to be engaged for the defence of the accused before the Sessions Court.

THE SIMLA SEASON : THE AIR LIKE WINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

IN this magnificent autumn weather you never know whom you may meet on the road to Mashobra, six miles from this in the direction of the interior. The air in Simla itself is like wine, but at Mashobra it has a quality of Veuve Clicquot. Sensible people drink it all day on Sunday, and manage potations, if possible, on Saturday afternoon and Monday morning as well. The Viceroy has just come back, the better, it is to be hoped, for the rest and change, but not having had much of an opportunity to make his reputation as an Indian Nimrod, so far as one can learn. Only one bear, and that potted, doubtless inadvertently, by the doctor ! His Excellency would find better sport of that nature, just now, on the Calcutta Stock Exchange, and there are not a few of us, hanging on by our eyelids to our little gambles in paper, who would wish him a good bag. No doubt, the forest people are saying that, if the management of the expedition had been confided to them, the kings-of-the-jungle skins would have been more plentiful. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody good—humanitarians will doubtless rejoice with the other bears.

I was writing of the popularity of Mashobra just now. It is at this time of year that envious eyes are cast upon people who have the courage to live there the season through. This requires a stout heart for the long ride in and out during the rains at present, but once communication by train is established, if ever it comes to pass, the little houses along the Mashobra crest and on the top of Mahasu will be in great demand. For September and October those of them that are empty may be had for the modest sum of Rs. 100 per week—at least that was asked, I know, for one, and not the most desirable one either. The Hon. the Military Member has built himself a little bijou of a country residence about two miles beyond Mashobra Bazaar, where he has proved, if proof were needed, that gardening with English methods and results in these hills is only a matter of area and energy. General Wace has occupied Wildflower Hall at the top of Mahasu also as a permanent resident ; but both Sir Edwin Collen and General Wace have houses in Simla as well. The necessity for this, owing to the absence of easy means of transit, is the great deterrent with the majority of Simla people, but the system of clubbing and dividing the privilege of a Mashobra cottage among, say, four people, each of whom has it for a week in the month throughout the season, is growing in favour. Rents range from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500, and leaving out the rains, when Mashobra is at a discount, your quarter share gives you about five weeks during the season. The "bundobusting" for servants, food, etc., makes a substantial addition, so that your country outings cannot well cost you less than Rs. 500, which may, of course, be indefinitely increased by entertaining—a luxury, but one of the few attainable in Simla that are really worth having at the price.

In Simla itself the past week has been a quiet one. Amongst its social events has been a Children's Fancy Dress Ball at Viceregal Lodge, where the Curzon children shared with their parents the ceremonies of hospitality, the eldest little daughter helping her mother to receive the guests, who numbered nearly two hundred children of the principal people in Simla, and who were very charmingly entertained with a Christmas tree and dances. The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club, meanwhile, have continued to draw good houses with the "Runaway Girl," which has been one of the principal successes of the season ; while in the afternoons those who could get away from office have crowded to witness the Durand Football Tournament at Annandale. The last-named has been admirably managed, and unusually well contested throughout, and has produced two distinct upsets of popular expectation. These were in the semi-finals, where the Black Watch beat the North Staffords, who were distinctly the favourites for the Cup, and again in the finals, where the splendid stand made by the Yorkshire Regiment against what was thought to be a considerably stronger team ; and these contests have been watched with much interest by all lovers of the game.

The talk of the Mall continues to centre round the South African Contingent, and, as day by day the probabilities of war being declared have strengthened, the interest with which the daily telegrams have been looked for has increased. The military authorities are still reticent on the subject of any further force to be despatched from India, but one hardly meets a man who is not prepared to sketch the probable developments of the campaign beforehand, while the departure of so many of one's acquaintances for the ports of embarkation has added a personal interest to the situation. It now looks as if the part to be taken by the Indian Contingent would be the "blistering" the western border of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, while a naval force threatened the Boers on the Delagoa Bay side, and Sir Redvers Buller swept up on the east and south from Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. With such an arrangement as this, the Boers would have to guard three frontiers at once, separated hundreds of miles from each other, on any of which the principal attack might be made, and that too from behind a cavalry screen strong enough to stop supplies and cut off supports, to say nothing of surrounding positions and demonstrating to the wily Dutchman that, while he may be invisible behind his stones to an enemy advancing upon him in front, he is exceedingly likely to be conspicuous to mounted detachments told off to sweep round and operate from his rear.

In the official world the event of the week has been the introduction into Council of the Punjab Land Alienation Bill, that starts an experiment which, if successful, will be extended throughout India, wherever the cultivator's land is in danger of being swallowed up by the usurer. In effect it restores the position to very much what obtained before the British appeared upon the scene, when there was neither property in land nor courts to enforce the money-lender's claim, and when the cultivator, in consequence—however badly off he may have been in other respects—was able to count on at least continuing to occupy and cultivate the plot his fathers and his grandfathers had lived upon before him.

The news of the loss of life in Darjiling, consequent on the swamping of that station with excessive rain, has been received with much sympathy here. Such a calamity, coming as it does when the other side of India is on the verge of famine for lack of water, is almost an irony of fate. Had the storm which occasioned it but continued the course westward upon which it had entered before it branched off and struck Darjiling, it would have been of simply inestimable value to the thirsty fields of Northern India. As it is, it forms a second example—that of the destructive Kulu Flood in the early part of the season having been the first—of how extraordinarily local can be the conditions on which life and death depend in this country. Talking of the famine, the news which has been finding its way here from Rajputana is growing every-day more gloomy. And, now that the monsoon has definitely withdrawn, there seems no hope of amelioration. Everything that is possible will, no doubt, be done to mitigate the sufferings of the people, but at best this means only partial relief. That the Home Member, the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, and even the Viceroy, are all going to inspect the area this autumn is indicative of the anxieties centre which in it.

THE following story about Lord Salisbury in his journalistic days, which may or may not be true, is quoted in the "Independent" as from "the English correspondent of an American paper" :—Occupying the same editorial room with him, and writing alternate leaders, was Charles Williams, now the "Daily Chronicle" war correspondent. In those days Lord Salisbury was fond of a glass of beer. So was Charles Williams. Instead of each man sending out for his own beer, they agreed to be hospitable, the one to the other, by taking alternate nights to stand the beer. Fortune came to Salisbury, he drifted into politics, became Marquess and Prime Minister, and Williams, usually far from London, engaged in his work as war correspondent, saw nothing of the more fortunate journalist for years. Salisbury is a haughty and exclusive man, and Williams thought he was quite forgotten. Happening to be in the lobby of the House of Lords one night, Williams saw Lord Salisbury making for him. Holding out his hand to the grizzly war correspondent, Lord Salisbury said : "By the way, Mr. Williams, whose turn is it to stand the beer ?"

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 2.

THE season draws to a close and we have been going strong, so strong that I have found no moment, or quiet corner, where I could sit and write for five minutes together. People are looking jaded, and no wonder. As usual we have been desperately fed up with concerts and gymkhana entertainments, and you know how terrible these *can* be. I can't think why we always go, but we do. They are expensive too ; three rupees is a lot of money in these hard times, especially, I was going to say, for so little—but we really get a lot, for no concert ever thinks of a finish before midnight.

A variety entertainment at the Connaught Institute under the distinguished patronage of Sir Robert Low, and in aid of the Bishop's High School, came off—I forget the date,—but some little time back. It was rather a sad performance taking it all round, but in India we are so kindly, nobly, broad-mindedly engineered that we stretch our imaginations, and call anything an entertainment. The first event on the programme was a pianoforte solo by Miss Muir-Mackenzie, Chopin's "Nocturne," and she played it very nicely and feelingly. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie gave us a violin solo in his usual good form and was very much applauded. Two songs by two well-known artistes in the Poona musical world were not courteously received—some in the audience were far from polite. Mr. Prideaux's two songs were well-rendered, and also one by Mr. Mathew. It was a good long programme taking it all round, and not exactly lively ; and to add to the general depression the clerk of the weather cut up rough, and the rain, that had been raining all day, just came down in sheets, and the roof behaved as Indian roofs do, and let it come in. Of course the Cinematograph Exhibition was quite upset by this unexpected downpour inside the room and the ladies' dresses were spoilt, and even for men its not pleasant to feel water splashing all round, and—well you can imagine the rest, and the paddling about to catch the carriages.

A few nights after this we all turned up at the gymkhana to one of those smoking concerts at which no one ever smokes. It was badly attended, and I am afraid the roof of the bandstand, which was to have been enlarged from the proceeds, will not grow much bigger. The first part of the programme was quite of the approved high class Poona form. A violin solo by Miss Low, a pianoforte ditto by Mr. Coryton Mayne, a sentimental song by Major Wood, and a song by Mrs. Hartigan, were all nice, and applauded with enthusiasm. Mr. Dess's character song, "Widdicome Fair," and Mr. Mathew's song "Me and 'Er" were both well appreciated, and we all liked Mr. Duncan's song "At my time of life," and thought his make-up splendid : it was really the best thing of the evening. A topical duet by Mr. Binning (of Bombay renown) and Mr. Mathew was also quite amusing.

Yet another entertainment took the exciting form of tableaux vivants, and a kind of cafe chantant without the 'chantant' part of the business. Lots of pretty girls were dressed up in white frocks, and fichus, and sashes, and ribbons and aprons, and caps, and imagined they looked like waitresses, and went about the crowded room persuading us to buy whiskeys and sodas and coffee, and we did do it, although we had all just had coffee, and it was too soon after dinner for whiskey and soda. Girls never have any consideration, but we managed somehow. The first tableau was a Japanese scene in which Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie, Miss Low, Mrs. Quin and Mrs. Usborne looked very nice and Japanese, and Mrs. Quin sang one of the songs from the "Geisha." The "Princes in the Tower" and a "Visit to Sir Joshua Reynold's Studio" concluded the first part of the programme. The second part opened with scenes from "Faust." Major Searle made a first-class Mephistopheles, and Mrs. Leveson-Gower as Marguerite looked charming. "Songs from Araby" was quite a smart picture. Miss Watson was posed as an Arabian princess, and Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie and Miss Wood were her attendants, and Major Wood was an Arabian singer. They were all got up in Eastern clothes, handsome, rich, spangled, shiny, showy clothes. I mention this because Eastern clothes may mean so little. "Two's Company" showed Mr. Lang, Mrs. Maitland, and Mrs. Pottinger in a garden ; and one lady was on the point of going away : quite the proper thing to do.

The Club Ball came off on the 13th and was an immense success. People said it was the best ball they had been to in India ; others went one better and declared it was the best they had ever been to anywhere ; and Major Moss, the energetic secretary, had enough compliments and nice little speeches made to last him for several years. Everything was done on an elaborate scale ; the entrance drive was illuminated with innumerable colored lights, on stands, on the ground, in the trees, everywhere. The ball-room and verandahs were smartly decorated, the pillars being draped with red and white bunting, and palms and plants of all descriptions were grouped artistically about, making cosy corners, and sitting-out places. The garden was lighted up, and some said it was overdone, too light, not a corner where they could sit, and—I did not hear what they could not do ; you know, what it is in a crowd ? One just hears half a sentence and has to imagine the rest ; perhaps the pretty bright fairy lamps in the garden may have driven people to take seats in the verandahs of some of the quarters. Certainly they did do so, and their conversation was very interesting to those who were trying to go to sleep inside. I did not see anything very thrilling in the way of frocks ; one young lady was brilliant in white, covered with shiny beads and silver sequins ; in fact there were two dresses of this dazzling description. One lady told us that the dress she was going to wear was "All made of roses." Sketchy, I thought, but I did not see it there. A black and silver dress was pretty and becoming ; a white dress with a scarlet velvet band across the back of the bodice had a peculiar effect. Many of the costumes were very long and no doubt fashionable, but they got a good deal in the way, and a good deal damaged, and left the ball with a dissipated appearance. The supper was excellent, and everything in the supper room was admirably managed. At midnight all the Burramems were taken into supper by the Burra-sahibs, after which the small fry had a look in, and were still having a look in at four o'clock in the morning. Did I dream it that about that hour some one sat on the big lump of ice, that has from time immemorial been placed in the verandah on ball nights, and complained it was "hot ?" So ended the Western India Club Ball, 1899 : the success of the season.

The final match in the Poona Junior Polo Tournament was played off on the 13th between the Royal Artillery and the XXth Hussars. Crowds of people turned out to watch the game, and were rewarded by seeing first-class play, and the most exciting match of the whole tournament. Byron and Bond for the Royal Artillery played up to their old reputation and were repeatedly cheered, for the Hussars Lee showed some fine play, and Goring was quite in his usual form, making several clever and useful strokes at many a critical moment. The Royal Artillery were victorious, after a splendid game, with a score of five goals and one subsidiary to the Hussars' three goals and one subsidiary.

The Poona Open Tournament could scarcely be called a tournament seeing that only 2 teams entered this year, and accordingly was only a match between the A.-D.-C.'s and the Poona Horse. The day was rainy and only a few people turned out to see the game, and those who did come were not rewarded by seeing anything, out of the way, good in the way of play. The ground was heavy, which may account for a good deal, but the hitting was not brilliant, and there were some bad and very palpable misses. The game was finally stopped by a shower of rain that came down in a very determined manner.

The last small dance at Government House went off in the pleasant way that Ganeshkind dances always do. It was a lovely night, but hot, and this may account for the garden chairs being in such request. I saw some confidential couples, but have heard of no engagement.

There is enough here to complete my allotted column. An account of the races, club lunches, fancy dress ball, &c., &c., must follow.

FROM an influential source in St. Petersburg, the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post" learns that an order has lately been issued from the Ministry of War there, providing for the equipment of all infantry corps along the Balkan frontiers with machine-guns. This is regarded in Russian military circles as a most significant step, and not unconnected with the belief, which is commonly entertained in Russian military centres, that troubles may be looked for at no distant date in Servia.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

THE SWIMMING SEASON.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

THE opening weeks of September provide the only period during the year when the great summer and winter pastimes overlap. The cricketer is generally loth to lay down the bat and the ball, and the footballer with the first day of September is all eagerness to begin his campaign. But this month the atmospherical conditions have been such as to favour the football player, and the cricketer, who has had a brilliantly fine season is, in view of dull rainy days and saturated wickets, not sorry to yield to the oncoming of the winter game.

As regards the festival matches at Hastings and Scarborough little need be said. At the southern watering-place the Australians concluded their tour in brilliant style by gaining a highly creditable victory over a powerful South of England Eleven by 110 runs. The feature of the match was the fine batting of Darling, the colonial captain, who scored 167, and hit in a manner more suggestive of his exceptional scoring abilities than has been the case in many matches this season. Moreover, he secured the first place in the batting averages, and thus beat Noble who had held the premier position for many weeks. The Australians conclusively proved during their tour that they were the finest team that has yet visited this country. Their record is even better than that of the 1882 combination, for they were only beaten thrice, while their predecessors failed four times. Much of the success of the Australians has been due to the admirable captaincy of Darling. He proved himself a clever strategist and was a shining example to his colleagues in the field.

The notable event of the last match of the Hastings Festival, in which the Home Counties met the Rest of England, was the feat performed by C. L. Townsend of capturing his hundredth wicket. He was thus able to emulate the achievement of Dr. Grace in 1876 of scoring 2,000 runs and capturing a hundred wickets in the course of a single season. This is a very exceptional performance, and stamps Mr. Townsend as one of the finest all-round cricketers of the day. The match ended in a draw, and finished up in bright style, thanks to a very vigorous century innings by Mr. Jessop, whose batting and bowling throughout the week were excellent.

The Scottish Football Association have at last taken the professional agreement difficultly by the horns, and dealt with it on lines which will at least prevent certain of the scandals of the past, by which players were victimised. They have ruled that agreements between players and clubs must be in writing. So far as it can be made out, however, there is still something to be desired from a player's point of view. It is laid down that no player need apply for redress who has not provided for emergencies by insisting on having his terms down in black and white. Would it not have been much more effective if it had been made plain that no registration would be regarded as complete which did not either set forth the conditions (this for preference, because there could then be no dispute) or give the assurance that written terms had been duly signed ?

Several of the League fixtures that were down for settlement on Saturday afternoon possessed more than average attractions, so that it is not to be wondered at that the crowds were on the big side. To put matters tersely Surprise may be said to have been rampant on Saturday. There are some things that are morally certain, or have been in past years, but Saturday's events left certainty in the background altogether. In confirmation of this view we may point to the fact that of the eighteen members of the First Division only two have secured each possible point, and three of the best known clubs in the kingdom have not yet obtained one. The table presents a peculiar appearance, and is much altered from the close of last season.

At the commencement of the week the world was talking about the marvellous skill of the champions, and commiserating with the latest addition to the League, for whom all kinds of sorrow was expressed. Now it is the champions themselves who are the objects of pity, an astonishing change having been witnessed within five short days. The most consistent team in the country on their own ground last season was Aston Villa. With two exceptions, they won all their matches outright, and scored the large proportion of 53 goals to 13. Sheffield United and Wolverhampton Wanderers alone escaped with a draw. Some of the clubs came in for a heavy dressing, and on no occasion did the Villa fail to score, whilst in some of the games they pulled themselves together in wonderful fashion after looking beaten all over.

Well, on Saturday they were visited by old neighbours from West Bromwich, and there was a bumping crowd. In the old days the meetings of these clubs were always fiercely contested, the Albion invariably playing up for all they were worth, not being far out at the finish. When at Aston Park last season, however, they were mercilessly trounced by seven to one, and they also lost at Stoney-lane. As the Albion could not beat Newcastle a week ago not many fancied their chance on Saturday, and yet they managed to do what no club could accomplish all last season. They beat the champions by two goals to none, so that they not only won but kept their own goal intact. For a sensation this will be hard to beat, and we may take it for granted that it will be more than a nine days' wonder.

What makes this performance even more remarkable is the recollection that only once were the Albion on the victorious side away from home all last season, and that was when they beat Sheffield Wednesday. Moreover, they are this year minus several of the men who have done such good service for them in the past, whilst the Villa may be said to have all the pick of their old talent at their command. Only Evans was away from the team that piled on nine goals against Glossop, and still they could not now manage the odd one. Looked at from every point of view, the victory of West Bromwhich was sensational, and the winners deserve immense credit for their big triumph. It invests their future doings with special interest, and ought to win them abundance of patronage.

Next to the overthrow of the Villa must be placed the extraordinary collapse of Liverpool. When they succumbed at Stoke a week ago some excuse was pardonable. The "Potters" have a knack of surprising people at home, and whatever they do there need not astonish anybody. With Liverpool at Anfield something different was bargained for, and as they had only Sunderland to reckon with, victory was freely talked about. We say "only" because you know that Sunderland went under at home to Aston Villa, and it was this fact that led Liverpool to believe they could account for the Wearsiders. Once more, however, anticipations were not realised the Anfielders being beaten. Just as in both the fixtures last season, they utterly failed to score, and were beaten by two to none. To say that consternation reigned supreme is a tame way of expressing the matter.

Scotland's fine International three-quarter back, the Rev. H. T. Sidney Gedge, who is now occupying an important position on the clergy staff of the Leeds Parish Church, has just made a pronouncement which settles a good many expectations, and kills a good many rumours. All the summer he has been credited with the intention of foregoing his amateur status in the Rugby Union by assisting the Leeds Parish Church Northern Union Club during the present season. We have all along doubted this little story, but it had an astonishingly powerful hold on some imaginations in the Leeds district. In reply to a letter from Mr. Harry Brown, president of the Morley Rugby Union Club, inviting him to assist that organisation, Mr. Gedge says that he has given up football, and must consequently decline the invitation. This, of course settles the matter of the Leeds Parish Church Club as well. But can a man be said to have "given up football" who retires from the Rugby game and plays in Association matches ? Mr. Gedge's name appears in the list of players in a local "Socker" match a week ago. Perhaps, however, this is only to keep in training in case Scotland should again have need of his services later on.

A misf

found employment there. Russell is a very smart half, despite his diminutive appearance, and able to take his part in any company.

Another Rugby Union club has gone to the wall in Cumberland. This time it is the Highmoor Rovers, the holders of the County Shield, who have disbanded through their inability to raise a team this season. The clubs in membership with the County Union can now be counted on the fingers of one hand, and every club which goes down increases the difficulties of those left by further depleting their already limited list of fixtures. The decision of the Penrith Committee to make an endeavour to stave off the extinction of their club by filling up the blanks on their card with Association matches, from which great things were expected, does not appear to have quite taken on in some quarters, and what the outcome will be it is not easy to predict. During the past week, too, a couple of their best players have passed into the ranks of the Broughton Rangers Club, a sufficiently disheartening circumstance in itself for those who are endeavouring to run the club on amateur lines

In the Yorkshire Senior Competition exceptional interest was taken in the struggle between Hunslet and Batley. Though Hunslet won the Shield in 1897-8, and were Cup finalists in 1898-9, in neither season were they able to inflict defeat on Batley, alone of all the Yorkshire clubs. There was thus a burning anxiety to place a little account on the credit side of the ledger, but after an exciting, though somewhat scrambling game, a pointless draw had to be recorded. Hunslet, however, had rather the better of the deal, and were unlucky not to gain the two points. Another game in which there was a lot of interest was that at Headingley between Leeds and their old rivals from Bradford. Leeds, like their Hunslet neighbours, were enjoying themselves before their own supporters for the first time this season, and in both cases there was a satisfactory "gate." Bradford have not usually been fortunate in their recent appearances at Headingly, but they pulled through this time with a comfortable margin, and left off victors by 11 points to 3. Harry Varley has evidently a big task to mould the Leeds team into anything like championship form.

The rules of the F. A. Amateur Cup have been considerably altered this season, and the competition will be carried out in two divisions—North and South—right up to the final tie, in which the winners of the two divisions will fight for the cup. The competition is hampered by the two centres of amateur football, the South and the Cleveland district being so far apart. True, two Lancashire and a few Lincolnshire clubs appear in the list of entries, but the great bulk of the clubs come from the two districts named. It is a thousand pities the competition does not secure a more representative list of entries in the South. Where are the Casuals, Old Carthusians, Clapton, London Caledonians, Old Westminsters, and other leading lights of the amateur fraternity?

A number of good athletes have gone out to South Africa during the past week or two in view of the possibilities of having a "dust-up" with the Boers. The 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, which moved from Gibraltar for Durban, Natal, have during the past two seasons been the runners-up for the Governor's Football Challenge Cup on "The Rock," and if the exigencies of the service had not called them away now would probably have carried off the trophy in the coming season. The officers who sailed from England with the Royal Munster Fusiliers included Captain W. C. Oates, one of the Notts family who are so well remembered in county cricketing circles. Captain Oates himself is a good batsman, and he will be remembered in connection with a record in 1895, when along with a Private Fitzgerald of his regiment they put on 623 runs for the first wicket. The gallant captain is no stranger to active service, and should he be called upon to lead his men against the Boers, will be able to recall his experiences in the Burmese expedition, 1885-89, for which he wears three decorations. Captain E. R. Bradford, the Hants county cricketer, who has done good work in Crete, has, by the way, just received his reward, and has been seconded from the Seaforth Highlanders for service on the staff of Sir Francis Greenfell in Malta.

The balance-sheet of the English Rugby Union is a very interesting document. It shows that the Union has invested in the names of A. Rutter, A. G. Guillemard, and E. T. Gurdon, as trustees, the sum of £3,100 in consols. The profits of the match against Scotland at Blackheath were £703, while the costs of playing at Swansea and Dublin were £174 8s. 10d. The North and South matches brought in—Bristol, £49 7s. 6d.; Newcastle, £98 15s. 8d., while £36 4s. 6d. was divided between the counties of Devon and Northumberland. It is rather curious to note that inquiries into cases of professionalism only cost £5 7s. 3d., and representatives, expenses at matches is the merely trivial sum of £11 3s. Of course, everybody knows that the Union is worked on economical lines, for Mr. Cail, the hon. treasurer, is a past master in the art of commercial economy, and he does not allow any expense which does not square with his methods of managing matters. He believes in putting something away for a rainy day. He has the consolation of knowing that he is a steward who can at all times show his lords what he has done with his talents. He has not buried them, but invested them.

The Lancashire County Water Polo Championship was finally decided at the annual gala of the West Liverpool Swimming Club on Monday last. Lancashire were opposed by Middlesex, and the southern combination gave the Lancastrians a capital game. In the first half Lancashire scored on three occasions, and led by three goals to none when half time arrived. On resuming the Southerners were more successful, and their efforts were rewarded with a couple of points. They strove hard to equalise, but the Lancashire representatives prevented any further danger and retaliated smartly, eventually adding a fourth point, the game ending in favour of Lancashire by four goals to two. Lancashire have now won for four years in succession. The Liverpool 100 yards championship was also decided at the same gala, and fell to the prowess of John Formby, of Everton, who won easily in 1 min. 7 1-5sec. Formby has been one of Liverpool's best swimmers for more than a decade, but he still retains his powers in a wonderful manner. He is also a polo player of the front rank, and it is not unlikely that he will be chosen for one of the international matches.

The semi-final of the Northern Counties squadron swimming competition for the W. J. Read shield between Osborne and Tyldesley took place at the Bolton Baths on Wednesday, and it proved a very fine contest. On the first pair, Harris placed Osborne three yards in front, but when the second pair had finished Tyldesley were in front by a similar distance. E. Robinson, the police champion, wiped off this, and placed Osborne in front again by four yards. John Robinson increased this to six yards, and J. Wright brought it up to a dozen yards. With this lead the result was beyond question, for the Osborne had still P. Lister, W. H. Lister, and J. H. Derbyshire, who would more than hold their own with any other three in the country over 150 yards, the distance each man had to swim. Altogether the distance reached 1,200 yards, and the Osborne won by eighteen yards. Tyldesley were represented by Hilton, Ormerod, Frank Tyldesley, T. Grundy, Frank Isherwood, Nathan Potter, W. Platt, and Addie Tyldesley. They were unquestionably a strong team, probably the strongest that Osborne have met in the competition at any time.

The Palace and Polytechnic teams met on Tuesday last for the second time to decide their tie in the national championship. The previous meeting resulted in a drawn game. That on Tuesday night likewise ended in a draw, and extra time was ordered to be played.

By the end of this week the nets will be removed from almost all the rivers of Great Britain, and the interesting question for anglers is whether the fish are waiting in any numbers for an opportunity to ascend. Last year the autumn runs of salmon were anything but satisfactory, and so far this season the conditions of climate have been somewhat similar to those which obtained in 1898. On all the netting stations full-grown salmon have been scarce during the whole season, and one would suppose that large shoals of fish must be lying off the coast and in the estuaries. In the meantime heavy and continuous rains are urgently needed to flood the rivers and enable the fish to migrate from the sea; when the spates arrive anglers should enjoy good sport, unless, which seems improbable, the salmon have grown so scarce of recent years that comparatively few remain in salt water. The one gratifying feature of the past netting season was the abundant supply of grilse; it is to be hoped that the toll of the nets was not levied too hardly, and that a fair proportion of the fish reached the upper waters.

OPENING OF THE KAPOLE PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

THE opening of the Kapole Plague Hospital, situate at Mody Bay, next door to the Bhatia Plague Hospital took place on Saturday evening, under the presidency of Sheth Tribhovandas Varjivandas and in the presence of a large gathering. Among those present were:—Messrs. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Vandravandas Ramji, Manmohundas Ramji, Kuliandas Keshowjee, Ranchoddas Tribhovandas, Manordas Tribhovandas, Jagjivandas Samaldas, Davidas Pranjivandas, and others. Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas performed the opening ceremony. The hospital, which is well ventilated and built on sanitary principles, affords accommodation for 14 beds, and if required the number of beds can easily be increased without incurring further cost. A separate block called the Segregation Ward has been reserved for the relations of patients.

The president, in his opening address, appealed to the members of the community to come forward and offer a helping hand in this noble and charitable work according to their means and he set an example by contributing Rs. 300 as a further donation in addition to Rs. 500 already contributed. This appeal was responded to by Mr. Manmohundas Ramjee, who undertook to meet the expenses of medicine, required for the hospital, and on behalf of a lady member of the community Rs. 500 were contributed to, be utilised in supplying milk to the hospital. Several other gentlemen also subscribed, and the contributions, roughly calculated, amounted to Rs. 2,000.

By opening this hospital, which is under the sole supervision of Dr. R. Rao, M.D., of London, who has kindly consented to act as Hon. Surgeon to the institution, a want, long felt by the community, has been removed.

The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the president.

POONA LAWN TENNIS HANDICAP.

THE following is the result of the above Handicap, which was played during the month of September.

1ST ROUND.

Mrs Edgerley (owe 40) beat Captain Greig		Miss Tate (+ 1-2 30) Major Turner Jone 6-0 6-1

2ND ROUND.

Mrs Quin (scratch) beat Mr Duxbury		Miss E. Tate (+ 1-2 15) Mr Binning 6-0 12-10
Miss James (scratch) beat Mr Crump		Mrs Edgerley (owe 40) Captain Greig 6-3 6-3
Mrs Fry (owe 1-2 30) beat Capt Beetham		Miss Adam (owe 1-2 30) Mr Stewart 6-1 6-5
Mrs Benwell (+1-2 30) beat Mr Hutchinson		Miss Muir-Mackenzie (+1-2 15) Mr Jackson 6-2 6-2

3RD ROUND.

Mrs Quin (scratch beat) Mr Duxbury		Miss James (scratch) Mr Crump 1-6 6-0 7-5
Mrs Fry (owe 1-2 30) beat Capt Beetham		Mrs Benwell (+1-2 30) Mr Hutchinson 6-4 6-3

FINAL ROUND.

Mrs Quin (scratch) beat Mr Duxbury		Mrs Fry (owe 1-2 30) Capt Beetham 6-2 5-6 6-3

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

Weather generally clear and hot, but occasionally cloudy during the latter part of the week. With the exception of falls of 2 and 6 cents. respectively in Bilaspur and Sambalpur, and of 31 cents. at Drug in Raipur, the week has been rainless. The agricultural outlook is very gloomy. Kharif crops other than rice may yet, with early rain, give fair yields in most districts, but in Betul, Chhindwara, Nimar, Wardha their condition is now very bad indeed. Damage by insects, which was temporarily stopped by the rain of the previous week, is again reported; and crops on light soils are fast drying up. Of the transplanted rice-crop in the Wainganga districts, barely a fourth is still alive, and most of this will perish with another week's drought. The broadcast rice of these districts may yield from 6 to 8 annas if rain falls soon. The Chhattisgarh rice-crop has greatly deteriorated, withering on light soils is reported, and the condition of the crop generally is critical. Even in Sambalpur the crop is suffering, and the outlook is unpromising. Rabi sowings have commenced in places, but are retarded for want of rain. Want of employment and high prices, the result of the gloomy outlook, are causing increasing distress, and have necessitated village relief in Balaghat, Betul, Hoshangabad, the Harsud tahsil of Nimar, and parts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Jubbulpore, Narsingpur, Chanda and Saugor. In Mandla harvesting of light crops and ploughing for winter sowings has afforded some employment to labourers. The numbers on relief on account of previous failure in Saugor and Bilaspur are 5,150 and 3,042 persons respectively. In Betul 3,884 persons are on village relief and 764 on work. The numbers relieved in other districts have not yet been reported. Scarcity of fodder and water continues to be reported in parts of Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Narsinghpur, Saugor and the Nagpur country. Cattle disease exists in 10 districts. The outbreak of Anthrax on the Berar border in Betul has not yet abated. There has been a general and sharp rise in prices, the rise being most marked in the case of juar. The cheapest prices are—wheat 13, gram 17, rice 11 and juar 14 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 8 (Nimar), gram 10 (Nimar), rice 7 1-2 (Betul) and juar 9 1-2 (Nimar) seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 8 seers (rice) in Chanda, and juar is selling at 11 seers in that district as against 15 seers last week.—*C. P. Gazette*, Sept. 30.

NEWS FROM KATHIAWAR.

On the 23rd Sep. a fatal fodder dispute is reported to have occurred in Bantwa, resulting in the death of one of the Abeds—the owner of a field.

At Jodia (Jamnagar) the water in the river has been exhausted and its want has begun to be felt.

The gang of budmashes who have been raiding in Kathiawar have been captured by the police, who were sent in pursuit of the robbers by the Jamnagar authorities. It appears that the gang consisted of ten Rajputs of Ganga and one of Khadda, whose latest raid was committed at the village of Mutwa. The police followed the dacoits, and near the village of Beraja, they overtook the marauders, who were sitting in the hollow of the river. Mr. Mulshanker, the Police Officer, was accompanied by only seven men, but he led the attack. A scuffle ensued and ended in the death of one and surrender of the rest, with three of the number wounded. Mr. Mulshanker narrowly escaped a stone which was aimed at him by one of the culprits.

PUNJAB.

There are now close on 3,000 men, women and children on test relief works in the Fazilka Tehsil and ere another week the numbers will be doubled. An astonishingly large number of immigrants have infested the district, and the necessity of increasing the amount of test works has already manifested itself. If rumour may be trusted, and it does not always exaggerate, between 75,000 and 100,000 people are wandering about the district. This is only the beginning, what it may be later with famine staring us in the face, is not an easy problem to solve. The scarcity in other districts is probably more pronounced than in Ferozepore, but for this very reason, the famine-stricken inhabitants of other places will prefer to immigrate here.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made:—

24th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. K. Rawlinson, D. S. O., to be Adjutant. Lieutenant H. W. F. Cooke, to be Quarter-Master.

26th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant O. H. Lawson, to be Wing Officer.

31st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant F. L. S. Clarke, from the Scottish Rifles, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

20th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant A. C. S. B. Ellis, to be Wing Officer.

Captain Ferguson Davie, 3rd Sikhs, is appointed Commandant, Pochi Levies.

Lieutenant Harrington, 32nd Madras Infantry, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

The following officers shortly retire from the service:—Lieutenant-Colonels F. G. L. Mainwaring, I.S.C., and W. H. Cadge, I.M.S., and Captain P. B. Vaughan, I.S.C.

Colonel Hammond, I.S.C., is permitted to reside out of India.

Captain Drummond, I.S.C., is transferred to temporary half-pay.

Lieutenant Williams, 3rd Bombay Infantry, is appointed to the 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Captain Dixon, R. H. A., is appointed to the 70th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Bareilly.

Lieutenant Turner, Adjutant, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, has proceeded home on 8 months' leave.

Captain Mockler, 30th Madras Infantry, and Captain C. M. Ducat, now at Peking, have passed the colloquial examination in Chinese, and the usual honorariria are sanctioned.

THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15.

THE death is announced from Hofei, in the Province of Anhui, of Li Han-chang, the brother of the more famous Li Hung-chang, and Tan's predecessor in the Viceroyship of the Kwang Provinces.

PIRATICAL ATTACK OFF PINGHOI.

News has reached Hongkong of a ferocious attack by pirates upon a junk off Pinghoi. On 9th September, a junk crowded with passengers left Shan Mi, on a voyage to Hongkong, and at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when off Pinghoi, a boat with one mast and a sail was sighted. She bore down upon the passenger junk, and it was discovered that there were twelve men armed with muskets, revolvers and swords on board. These men fired a volley into the the passenger junk at close quarters, and then endeavoured to board the vessel, throwing stink pots amongst the passengers. The passengers and crew of the junk, however, managed to beat off their assailants who retired into their boat and sailed off in the direction of Pinghoi. The matter was reported on Sept. 11 to the Police by two of the passengers, one of whom was shot in the back and the right upper arm and blistered about the face, arms and legs. The other man was badly burned. They were removed to the hospital. On the 12th Sept., three more of the wounded passengers and the master of the board, who had a gunshot flesh wound in his right arm, were admitted to the hospital.

THE DISTURBANCES AT MIRS BAY.

DESPATCH OF A TORPEDO BOAT.

HONGKONG, Sept. 11.

There have been no further disturbances at Sa U Chung, but this is principally due to the fact that the monopolist's launch has been unable owing to the heavy weather outside to make the voyage to Mirs Bay, and the landing of passengers from the more venturesome competing launch has been carried out without molestation from the villagers. No doubt the visit of Captain Superintendent May and the Police to the disturbed district has had a whole-some effect, and arrangements have been made in conjunction with the Chinese authorities which are likely to maintain good order in the district and allow of equal opportunities for trade by the two rival launch owners.

On Friday morning, Captain Superintendent May left for the scene of the disturbances in torpedo boat No. 20 in command of Lieutenat Evelyn C. H. Stewart. The torpedo boat was timed to arrive at Sa U Chung almost simultaneously with the rival launches, but a heavy sea was encountered and it was only through the skilful handing of the torpedo boat by Lieutenant Stewart that the voyage was accomplished in safety a little later. The competing launch had arrived and the work of disembarkation was carried out in an orderly manner. The monopolist's launch was unable to make the voyage, and returned to Hongkong. Mr. May proceeded ashore and had separate interviews with the elders of the rival parties. Disputes over the right of possession of the landing place appear to be of long standing, and there has been in the past many clan fights between rival claimants. The people of the district are of a turbulent nature and addicted to smuggling. Having obtained the necessary information regarding the dispute between the rival parties, Mr. May returned to Hongkong in the torpedo boat. On Saturday morning, Mr. May, with Mr. Hallifax and a party of Police, again proceeded to Sa U Chung a Police launch, but again the monopolist's launch did not make voyage owing to the rough weather, and there was no disturbance at the landing of the passangers from the competing launch. A large number of rowdies assembled on the beach, but the presence of the Police apparently kept the rowdies in check. Mr. May went on shore and had a meeting with the rival parties in the old meeting house of the village, and endeavoured to persuade them to come to terms. In this he was not quite successful, but he succeeded in making the disputants realise that any further disturbances would get them into serious trouble with the British authorities who had sold jurisdiction in the waters of the bay. Next day, Mr. May arranged with the Chinese authorities in control of the village to co-operate with the Police in suppressing any disturbances on land during the disembarkation of passengers from the launches until some arrangement can be arrived at between the disputants.—*China Mail.*

OUTRAGE ON A FRENCH PRIEST.

THE "Echo de Chine" publishes particulars of an outrage committed upon the Rev. Father Festa, in Kiangsi, on the 5th July. It appears that the Christian village of Yungfang was attacked by brigands. The priest set out for the prefecture of Yowchow to report the affair, but on the way was seized by the brigands, who severely beat him, inflicting serious injuries on his arms and feet. They then tied him to a tree and proceeded to discuss whether he should be suffocated or hanged. While this was going on one of the brutes gave him such a violent blow in the abdomen that he fainted. On the evening of the following day he recovered consciousness, and found that he was tied to a plank, the cords cutting into his flesh. He ascertained afterwards that he was in the village of Wuang. Soldiers arrived on the scene, and the villagers also being anxious that no outrage should be committed for which they might be held responsible, the Rev. Father was rescued and taken to Kirkangtu, to Bishop Loqset's residence, where he is now recovering. When he arrived he had been three days without food and had been dragged, with bare feet, bare head, and bare back, along a stoney road, in the full glare of the July sun, and is incurably injured.—*Hong kong Daily Press.*

INTIMATE STRANGERS.

SUPPOSE a man to have lived fifty years without ever having seen the reflection of his own face. Now lead him before a mirror and let him have a look. He will, of course, recognise the outlines and general appearance of his body; but his *features* will be as new and strange to him as those of a person he has never before met. Yet he has worn that mask all his life; has touched it with his hands times beyond counting; has by means of it expressed the feelings and passions of half a century; has heard its peculiarities remarked upon by others—yet, bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh as it is, the glass presents it to his gaze as a novelty. Fortunately Nature has so made us that we are commonly satisfied with our looks, otherwise the man might curse the hour he first beheld his own countenance.

On a page of a book which lies on my table this bright morning is a picture which—were it published without title or description—probably the most of us would not understand; yet the original is vitally important to every human being. No mirror throws back its structure to the eye, nor has the owner ever laid hands on it. Nevertheless its name is daily on our lips, and on its faithful performance of duty largely depend our efficiency and happiness.

Still, people are continually alluding to it in words of wailing and complaint. They find no end of fault with it when it goes wrong, and when it goes right seldom pay it the compliment of doing good work. "The way of the world," you remind me; "alas! the way of the world."

For example here is one who says that in the early part of 1890 she began to suffer from a bad stomach and indigestion. Now the stomach tries to be good and not bad. It makes constant and mighty efforts to accomplish its task and so furnish the rest of the body with health, strength, and beauty; but it often fails dismally, and then its owner characterises it as a "bad" stomach.

Now who, or what is accountable?

Continuing, our correspondent adds: "I had no relish for food, and after eating I had pain at the chest and sides. Whatever kind of food I took nothing agreed with me. I made use of various medicine in hopes of relief, but none of them did me any good. At last a neighbour, Mrs. Tyrall, told me how she had benefitted—having had the same complaint—by Mother Seigel's Syrup, and recommended me to try it. Somewhat encouraged by what she said, I procured a bottle of this remedy, and soon found that it relieved me as nothing else had done. I could eat better, all food agreed with me, and I felt better every way. Since that time—now four years ago—I have kept well, taking an occasional dose of the Syrup when I seemed to need it. My daughter suffered from the same trouble, and Mother Seigel's Syrup had the like good effect in her case. You are at liberty to make any use you like of this statement."—(Signed) Mrs. Elizabeth Naulty, Foresters' Arms Inn, 96, Scouringburn, Dundee, July 2nd, 1897.

This lady's stomach did not become "bad" of "malice prepense and aforethought," as the lawyers say of certain criminals. The cause lay in the conditions of her life, her habits of eating, may be —with, possibly, inherited weakness. There are so many things, and combinations of things, that tend to produce or develop dyspepsia, it is hard to trace them in individual instances. The symptoms (or consequences), however, are more numerous, dangerous, and deceptive than the uninstructed imagine. It is for this reason that so great a multitude of alleged "dyspepsia remedies" are prepared.

But the "bad" stomach having been slow to abandon duty and strike work, does not respond to any and all sorts of drugs that may be thrown hopefully into it. The cure must be exactly adapted to the disease, and if there is a medicine which so perfectly meets this requirement as Mother Seigel's Syrup, the world has not yet heard of it. The tired and inflamed organ receives it for the genuine stimulus and healer that it is—and the "bad" stomach is changed back into a good one.

You now guess what that picture on my table represents—a machine in your body you will *never* see, but which in other ways you may study and know more about.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN TRANSPORT.

ONOMICHI, Sept. 4.

THE United States transport *Morgan City* has been wrecked on the shores of the Inland Sea at a spot some ten miles distant from the town of Onomichi which is equi-distant between the well known Japanese ports Yokohama and Nagasaki. A disaster which might have been a dramatic tragedy of the war, the loss of the ship, owing to favourable circumstances has been unattended with any serious loss of life or scene of panic such as oftentimes accompanies the sinking of a great ocean vessel crowded, as was the *Morgan City*, literally to the coamings of the hatches with human beings. The manner in which the disaster has been saved from leaving the slightest stigma on the name of American soldiers looking death in the face is quite level with the reputation they have achieved and retained throughout the imagination's present war troubles. The "Morgan City" left San Francisco on 10th August carrying 900 officers and men of the United States regular Army with 62 of a crew. The regiments represented in this large augmentation of the Army in the Philippines are the 3rd, 4th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 23rd, 25th; 4th Cavalary, and one Company of the Signal Corps. Major Wittich is in command of the troops. First-Lieutenant Casler is the managing commander of the ship and Capt. Dorris is in full command. Arriving at Kobe on Friday evening, direct from San Francisco, the "Morgan City" lay an hour there before proceeding on her voyage. Her course was through the Inland Sea to reach Nagasaki where she was due to ship coal and water. A pilot was taken from Kobe and it is stated in explanation of what befel the vessel that he (the pilot) had been on duty without sleep for 36 hours on and previous to taking charge of the "Morgan City."

The night twixt Friday and Saturday proved dull, foggy and rainy as midnight passed. The difficulties in the navigation of the Inland Sea were however safely passed for some hundred or so miles of the way. The ship's striking occurred at about 3·40 on Saturday morning, when, as stated, the transport was within 8 or 10 miles of being abreast of Onomichi. The signal of her danger was conveyed to the guard on duty by the sounding of the "Slow" and "Full Speed Astern" gongs. As it afterwards appeared the ship was discovered to be working for the point of an island, on striking which, according to the calculation of the pilot, so it is stated, she would have ripped open her side and sunk at once in deep water with what result to the vast ship's company can easily be imagined. It was seen that it was impossible to clear the point so the helm was put up as hard a port and as speedily as it might. The effect of porting the helm, it was seen, would be the ripping open of the vessel's side as described. The course decided on to save this catastrophe was that of keeping the ship's head straight on to the land with the order previously given of course for full speed astern. The transport took the land with a heavy jar which awoke everybody on board and indicated that her speed must have been but about half reduced from the time the order for full speed astern was given. The grounding brought the troops on deck as once but from all accounts there was neither confusion nor panic nor even great alarm from the time the ship first struck to the time when the shipwrecked men bivouacked under shreds of her canvas on the beach. The officers were around directing their men simply to obey orders, there being no immediate danger or call for excitement. These orders were taken in the spirit in which they were given and were generally ob-erved. The land was easily seen from the ship's deck, the vessel being in fact to all appearance right on top of the rocks lining the shore of the Island.

An examination forward with the view of determining the state of the vessel was the first step. It was found that she was not making water and it was decided to attempt to get her back to deep water again. The engines were set full speed astern and to aid this movement the troops were shifted from port to starboard and starboard to port alternately several times, so that the swing thus induced in the hull of the ship might assist in working her off her position on the rocks. This was finally accomplished in about an hour's time and the big transport with her great human freight came smoothly into deep water again. The case proved the worse for the shift however. It was speedily discovered that she now made water forward at a great rate, the shifting of the hull from its previous elevation having apparently left open a rip in her plates. So quickly was she now filling in fact that in only a short time, nine feet of water was reported forward. It was evident to the officers that the vessels must go down at very short notice and the decision was taken to head her straight for the sandy beach on the starboard side—several miles across the intervening channel. All the way to this beach the ship was drawing down lower into the water. She lowered so quickly indeed that she was soon flooded forward, and in a short time her stoke and engine room were flooded, the fires being thereby put out. At the same time the water got among the bunker coals on one side the result being that the vessel was just on her last inches above water as she reached the sand. Still during this time there was no undue commotion or confusion, the previous good order and discipline prevailing to the end. The vessel got upon the sand and left sufficient freeboard to ensure present safety for those on board. Meantime while way was being made towards the shore, the men had got out,

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Among the processes for adopting carbide of calcium to the production of acetylene gas is that of an engineer of St. Petersburg named Œlowsky. He impregnates the carbide while hot with a mixture of one part (by weight) of tar and 40 parts of petroleum residue. The hot carbide coming from the furnace absorbs the mixture throughout its bulk. The "Œlyte" thus made is not affected by air, and in water it disengages acetylene very slowly and regularly. When it is taken out of the water and no longer drips, it ceases to yield the gas. The production of acetylene is increased by it some 10 or 12 per cent., and it is otherwise more convenient than simple carbide.

Gas motors are growing in power and consequently in usefulness. One installed recently at the Westinghouse Company's electricity works, East Pittsburg, United States, is of 650 horse-power. It is a vertical engine with three cylinders, and a speed of 150 turns a minute. It drives a continuous current dynamo with eight poles, giving 400 kilowats at 550 volts.

According to Professor Trowbridge, of Columbia University, United States, a number of common things become phosphorescent at the low temperature of liquid air. Gum arabic appears a blue, ivory a bluish or greenish white, cotton wool a bluish-green, starch and paper a yellowishgreen, white glue and celluloid a greenishyellow, and kid glove a green. All these substances were put into filtered liquid air, exposed to an arc light and examined in the dark. They continued bright for half a minute at least, when kept at a low temperature after their excitation. Calcium tungstate, which is white in Rontgen rays, appeared green when submitted to the above treatment. These experiments may explain the phosphorescent light of furs and of a pistol observed by Dr. Kane during the intense cold of the Arctic winter.

According to M. Larbaletrier, if spontaneous combustion is to be prevented, hay should neither be too damp nor too dry. It should have a certain proportion of water, which can be determined by practice, and it should also be sufficiently aired.

The Central Society of Architects at Paris have recognised the mérits of M. Garchey's new ceramic stone for building and decorative purposes. It is a species of glass pressed while hot, very hard, and resisting acids. It is to be used for the inner galeries of the new Metropolitan de Paris.

Cistern water, according to M. Gall, can be rendered fit for drinking or domestic use by disinfecting it with a trace of permanganate of potash (enough to give it a hardly perceptible rosy tint) then filtering it. The chemical removes any excess of organic matter it may contain.

The fountain of Vauculse, immortalised by Petrarch and even regarded as miraculous, is threatened by the French Minister of Agriculture. It is situated near Isle-sur-Sorgues, and is the head spring of the river Sergues. The volume of the spring sometimes amounts to 120 cubic yards a second, so it is not the little woodland fount which many poets fancy it. The water swells at intervals out of a deep pit or gulf in the rock at the head of the "Val Clos," a wild ravine in the mountains. When the level of the water attains the sill of rock at the mouth of the gulf it overflows into the bottom of the ravine, and falls over-cascades on its way to the plain. M. Deyon, hydraulic engineer, explains the act ion of the spring by vast reservoirs of water in the limestone rock, which might be utilised, and the authorities are about to test the truth of his theory.

The Peruvians make fuel of the herb known as "yareta." It is an umbellifer of the coldest regions of the Andes which covers the ground like a sward. It contains resin and burns well, furnishing twice the heat of wood. It is employed as fuel in the furnaces for calcining borate of lime, and in the locomotives of the Southern Peru railway when short of coal. There are vast fields of it in the Andes, which can furnish a supply for generations.

Niagara Falls are to be illuminated by electricity during the coming Buffalo exhibition. Tall poles carrying searchlights will be erected on both sides and the beams cloured by changing glasses will be thrown on the water.

The Austrian post office is to try a "telegram card," on which a person writes a message, and posts in the usual way, but the post office telegraphs the contents which are delivered to the address by the postman. The plan is a combination of post and telegraph, and seems useful as having a cost and speed intermediate between the post and telegraph.

There is an "electrical barber" in Paris. The shaving water is heated, the curling irons warmed, the hair cut and singed, by electricity.

High mountain telegraph lines are apt to suffer from tempests, and it is proposed to install the wireless telegraph between Chamounix and the observatory on Mont Blanc. In this connection we may mention that Signor Marconi is on his way to America.

The German is nothing if not "creetical," and as a critic he is nothing if not ultra-critical, in the sense of finding more in the work than its author ever intended. This feminine propensity to read one's own meaning into the words or actions of another is now exemplified by Dr. Stratz, who has discovered signs of diseases in typical works of art. Thus Botticelli's "Venus" in the Uffizi Palace at Florence is a consumptive patient, and the Herr Doctor thinks it is very wrong of her to go sailing about in a shell "mit nodings on."

Needless to say that Botticelli and other ancient masters selected their models without any reference to diseases just as Shakespear probably drew the characters of Hamlet and Macbeth without thinking of "Teuton" or "Celt," whatever Goethe and some fanciful English critics have written to the contrary. The chatter about Celts and Teutons, and their more or less imaginary characteristics with which we have been nauseated of late, was evidently unknown in Shakespeare's day.

The movements of seagulls are sometimes a sign of change in the weather. Prince Krapotkin states that an old fisherman recently told him that gulls at Margate were moving to the south coast on August 26 to meet a south-west wind which came next day.

The "Isham shell," charged with a high explosive, is said to have produced good effect against armour last month in America. A steel shell unfused, weighing 1,900 lbs., containing over 129 lb. of dynamite, was projected by a charge of brown prismatic powder against a "Harveyed armour-plate, striking it at an angle" more unfavourable than would generally occur on service. The armour, which was better supported than that on a ship's side, was broken to pieces and scattered, the shell itself being blown into fragments, of which the largest found weighed 4 lbs. It is difficult to say what conclusions are to be drawn from this trial. Clearly this shell is one of special length and magnitude. The largest gun in the United States navy is 13 inches in calibre, and its projectile weighs only 1,100 lbs., and 1,900 lbs. fired from such a piece would be what has been termed a double shell or torpedo shell, and the question arises as to what are its shooting powers. Such a projectile might have great value for short ranges, but we do not know the thickness of the armour-plate attacked. We should suppose that the idea is the destruction of the lighter parts of a ship by special double projectiles carrying enormous charges of high explosives. Armour has hitherto entirely defeated shells which explode before obtaining a considerable measure of penetration; but it has always been possible to destroy their plating with explosive shells of disproportionate power. This appears to be a trial of the feasibility of realising the same effect on a larger scale. We should expect the plate to be at least 5 inches thick, because it is stated to be a Harveyed plate, and the Harvey process is rarely of practical value applied to thinner plates, which are apt to be contorted in hardening the face. The conditions of this trial are novel, the charge and projectile being enormous. There is nothing surprising in a 5 inch or 6-inch, or even heavier plate being destroyed by it. Unless the plate was a heavy one, it means that the heaviest gun was employed against armour which was very greatly outmatched, and the shell is a formidable one to carry. It would be interesting to test the result of such a projectile being struck by a shot when lying in a gun position in the course of supply on board ship. We imagin that care would be taken not to have several brought near together. In short, while the experiment is novel and interesting, we need to know the thickness of the plate, the shooting powers of the projectile, the firing charge which can be used with it, and the arrangements as to supply and handling on service. Happily very little is kept dark in America, so we may hope to obtain the information we seek before long.

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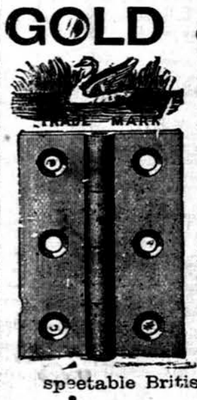

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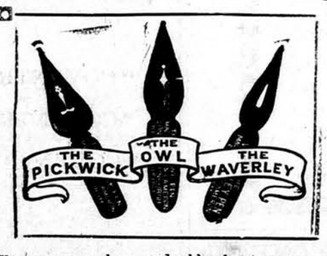

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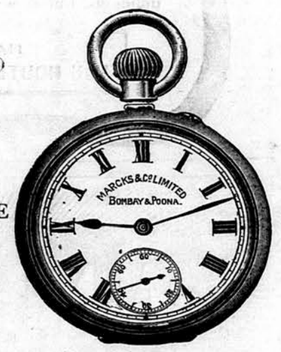

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